The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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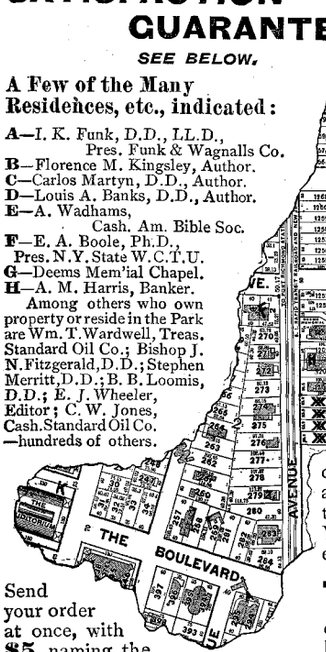

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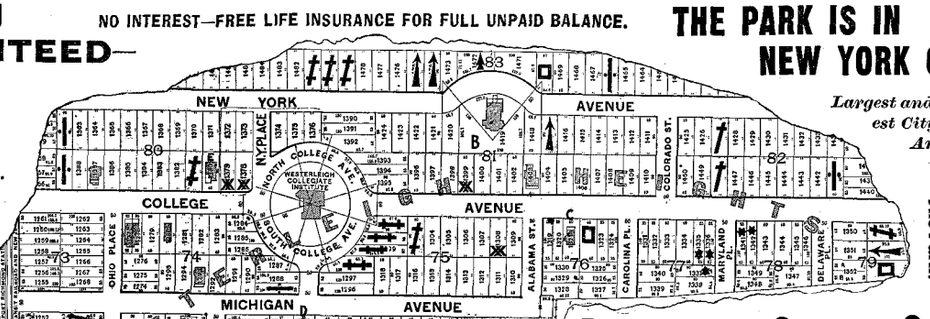

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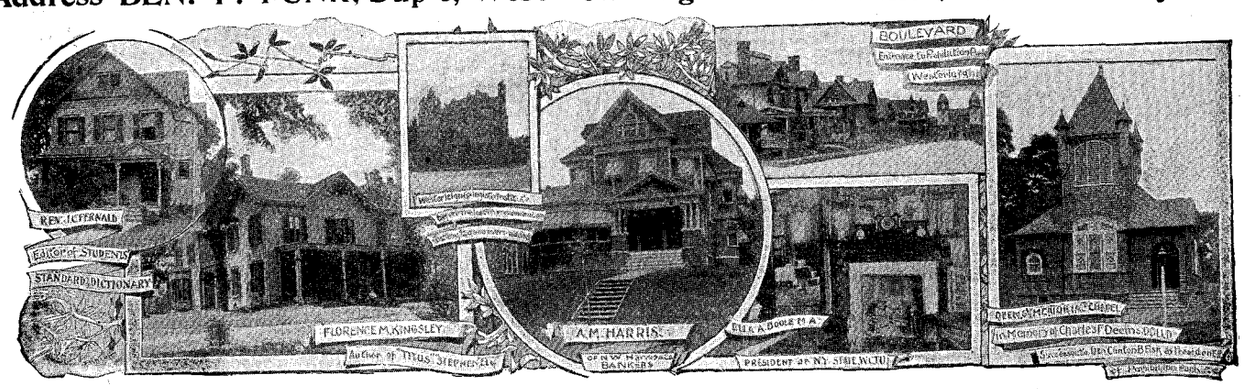
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

GENERAL FRENCH, according to the despatches, accomplished last week with a loss of twenty men what General Methuen had failed before to accomplish with a loss of twenty hundred—the relief of Kimberley. Lord Roberts, with his rapid flanking movements, is generally given the credit for this important British success, and not a few critics on both sides of the Atlantic believe that the long-awaited second stage of the South African war has begun, and that it will end with the British flag waving over Pretoria. The first stage, lasting four months almost to a day, was marked by continual reverses for the British arms, and that, too, entirely on British territory; the second begins with a success won by maneuvering instead of by the previous costly method of frontal attacks, and Lord Roberts's despatch announcing the result was dated at Jacobsdal, a town in the Free State which only a few days before had been the headquarters of General Cronje, the Boer commander. Cronje's flight toward Bloemfontein, with Kelly-Kenny and Kitchener in hot pursuit, is a new phase of the war, and the newspapers hesitate to predict what its result may be. The New York *Tribune* says:

"The relief of Kimberley and the retreat of the Boer army have, in brief, completely transformed the whole aspect of the war. The entire Cape-Orange border, from the Orange River to the Vaal, has practically been cleared; for General Macdonald has gone around the west side of Kimberley to clear away any Boer forces that may be lurking in that quarter. In a short time, at the present rate, the line will be open from the Cape clear up to Mafeking and beyond. The fighting is now transferred from British to Boer soil. The invasion of the Orange State and the advance upon Bloemfontein have actually begun. Similar action toward the Transvaal and Pretoria may follow, or may be undertaken at the same time; for Mafeking would be the ideal place from which to start for Pretoria, and an army may be started thence and thither as soon as the railroad to Mafeking is reopened. . . . There is now little for the Boers to gain by pressing the siege of Ladysmith, and practically nothing to gain by capturing the place. They could scarcely hope to advance south of the lines which General Buller has drawn below them. There is no profit in fighting in Natal when their own land behind them is being invaded and conquered. So we shall not be surprised to see the Boer retreat presently assume larger proportions than the flight of General Cronje's army."

General French, who rode into the beleaguered town at the head of 6,000 troopers, is almost the only British commander in South Africa who has participated in the fighting from the outbreak of the war whose record has not been marred by serious reverses. It was General French, under General White's command, who beat the Boers at Elandslaagte, and when General White was driven into Ladysmith, French and his men escaped. He then was given command of a small force at Colesberg, Cape Colony, and while Methuen, Buller, and Gatacre were suffering severe defeats, French was not only holding his own, but gaining some slight successes. Now that he has left Colesberg, news of considerable Boer victories begin to come in from that quarter. The Queen has promoted General French to be a major-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kerewich, the defender of Kimberley, to be a colonel. Heretofore General French has only been ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of general. Mr. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says of Generals French, Roberts, and Kitchener:

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MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE ARTHUR FRENCH.

"General French, by leading the way to Kimberley, has become the Sheridan of this campaign, while 'Bobs,' halting in triumph at Jacobsdal before turning eastward, is in a fair way to win a dukedom if he goes on without check or reverse to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Nor ought Kitchener be left out of view. He has transformed an immobile British force, which was tied up to railways, into an army remarkable for mobility, with a system of flying transport, and, if all goes well, he seems destined at the end of the campaign to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief and to reorganize the military forces of the British empire. Lord Salisbury's intimate friends assert that this is what he intends as the sequel to a successful war, and that this was in the Prime Minister's mind when he sent Kitchener to South Africa. Lord Salisbury has considered Kitchener the greatest organizer in the military service, and expects that he will ultimately revolutionize both the War Office and the British military system."

The New York *Times* says that Cronje's hurried retreat, "in-

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stead of being a proof of the incapacity of the Boer commander" is really "an additional proof of his capacity," because—

"to recognize promptly, and without the recognition having been forced upon him by a bloody defeat, the limitation of his own powers, was a piece of sound judgment on the part of a general whose series of unbroken successes was thus shown not to have turned his head, nor induced him to tackle enterprises beyond his strength. Men are too precious to the Boers to risk the waste of them. And the Boer policy is evidently the Fabian policy pursued by Washington, the policy of husbanding their resources and not risking an engagement in which their superiority in position does not offset their inferiority in numbers."

The invasion of the republics, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, will be no light task. It says:

"Whatever route he may take, the invader seems sure to encounter difficulty in transport and commissariat. If Roberts marches to Bloemfontein from Jacobsdal he must depend upon wagon transport entirely. And whenever he strikes a railroad north of the Orange River he will find that it is a single-track affair. It is doubtful if a single-track road can begin to handle the traffic imposed upon it by an army of the size needed to invade the Transvaal. Lord Roberts's men can not live on the invaded country, as Sherman's men did in their march to the sea. Agriculturally speaking, the Boers' country is almost a desert, and in the dry season, now rapidly approaching, the section through which the invaders must pass will be at its worst. It follows that the larger the army of invasion the greater the difficulty of feeding it; the farther north it goes the more difficulty in protecting its communications; while without a large army for the firing line and flanking movements no invasion is possible.

"That the Boers have all these points well thought out, and have made their plans accordingly, can not be doubted. They may make great efforts to menace Lord Roberts's communications in Cape Colony from the beginning of his invasion; indeed, their recent successes at Rensburg point that way. The situation is such, indeed, that after eliminating Kimberley and even Ladysmith, serious students of modern military art, both in Europe and this country, are openly expressing grave doubts as to England's ability to carry the projected invasion through to a complete triumph. The Boers, on their part, may well refrain from offering the invaders opportunities to fight decisive battles until the foe has undergone the sweats of a long march in a dry, burning country, far from their base of supplies. The invasion will be no such brilliant flight into Egypt as Kitchener had on his way to Khartum."

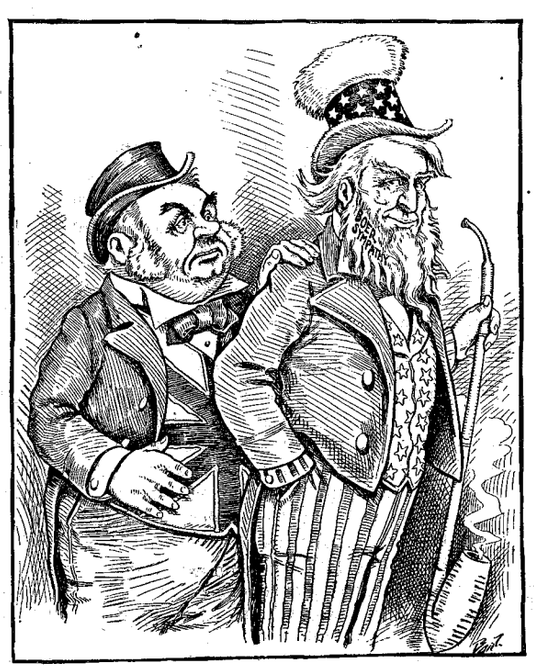
Lord Roberts seems to have inspired British sympathizers with something they have long been lacking—confidence. "The English need in South Africa," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "has been neither men nor courage, but a general," and the Kimberley campaign has shown "every evidence of sound generalship." The same paper continues:

"With a general in command it has been possible to force the Boer retreat by the use of superior numbers. With those superior numbers the English forces have during the conduct of the war thus far lost 9,308 men, 2,781 of them prisoners, for lack of a general. There has not in years been a better illustration of the final and fundamental fact in all war, that a general equal to the work before him is the one absolute necessity in warfare. Men, resources, and courage are wasted unless a general leads and directs them.

"As between nearly equal numbers or numbers up to two or three to one, the modern magazine small-caliber rifle has greatly increased the capacity of a smaller force to resist a direct frontal assault. But this is all that the improvement in weapons has done. It has changed none of the principles of military operations. These have remained unchanged from the days of the spear and the bow and arrow to the days of the Krupp and the Mauser. A superior force, mobile and well-directed, can by maneuvering force the retreat of an inferior, provided the men composing the two forces are nearly equal in arms, personal courage, and skill in using their weapons. But in order to make effective use of its superiority the larger force must have a general who can make his army mobile and can use its mobility.

"All military history shines with proof of this principle, and at the opening of every English and American war this principle is forgotten, as it has been in South Africa. General Roberts has but added one more illustration to many. He has massed his troops instead of dividing them. He has retreated from the Tugela and Rensberg without hesitation, to reach the main end in view. He organized under General French a strong, mobile cavalry force. He rapidly pushed this up the Riet River valley. He threatened Jacobsdal, through which the Boer communications ran, and straightway General Cronje has to retreat and General Roberts dates his bulletin of victory from Jacobsdal.

"A general is in the field at the head of the English forces.



UNCLE SAM'S NEW WHISKERS.

JOHN BULL: "Say, Brother Jonathan, seems to me you need a shave."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

WHEN THERE'S A DRAFT IN ENGLAND,

And all young men between 18 and 30 must either get married or enlist in the army.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE WAR.

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That is the only change. It is enough. With Kimberley relieved, General Roberts is in a position to push along a short, straight path to Bloemfontein. The country is open. No serious natural defenses are in the way. General Roberts's force is large enough for flank movements. Each advance will bring him nearer Pretoria and force General Joubert to think of his base.

"The collapse of the Boer defense may be as sudden as British defeat hitherto has been unexpected."

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that "if the situation is correctly presented by the British despatches, a staggering blow has been struck the Boers. They will fight hard and long, of course, but the tide has apparently turned against them." So, too, thinks the Brooklyn *Times*, which reminds us "that the Boers can not make good their losses in the field, as the British can, by calling out a large reserve force," and says, therefore, that "it need occasion no surprise, in view of the immense army which Great Britain has brought into the field, if the news from the scene of war is more favorable to England hereafter than it has been in the past." The Baltimore *American*, however, while admitting the sagacity of the new British leader, says that "opposed to him is just as great skill, a more thorough knowledge of the country, and a stern determination to resist to the bitter end."

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—III. A PACIFIC CABLE.

NO one seems to dispute the need of a cable across the Pacific. "Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, and a Chinese program definitely place the United States in the far East, or the 'far West,' as you please," says the Philadelphia *Manufacturer*, "and whether we like it or not, the facts add great force to the demand for a cable. Earlier the need of such a cable was urged for trade reasons; now the arguments are political as well as commercial." Indeed, thinks the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), the cable is "hardly less essential to our commercial development and the effective control of the islands over which we have acquired authority than a ship canal across Central America." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) points to Great Britain, whose "foresight and energy," it says, "shown in covering the world with a network of telegraph lines, both over the lands and under the waters, must compel the admiration of all." In Britain's present emergency, it continues, we see the African continent completely encircled with cables, all of them under British control:

"The completeness of the system is absolute. Everywhere, on both coasts, the points where the lines converge are located in British territory; every message that passes over the system is under British observation and control.

"All this service, it should be noted, is furnished by private companies; but they are subsidized by the British Government, which exacts substantial returns for its assistance. The subsidies are granted upon conditions that give the Government nearly all the advantages of ownership without its responsibilities and difficulties. It is required that all the employees of the cable companies shall be British subjects; that the lines shall not pass under the control of any foreign government; that the subsidy shall run for twenty years, payable at the expiration of each year provided the service has been satisfactory and the lines kept in good condition; that the despatches of the British Government and of the British colonial governments shall have priority whenever demanded; that all government messages shall be carried at half rates, and that in case of war the British Government shall be entitled to take possession of all the stations in British territory, or territory under British protection, and to put in its own employees.

"The advantages which the British have in this ready and world-wide communication of course need no explanation."

Friends of the cable project point out that the War Department in Washington is paying a thousand dollars a day in cable tolls on its messages to Manila, and that the other departments combined are paying enough more to bring the total up to $400,000 a year—a sum large enough, with the inevitable additional commercial messages, to insure the financial success of the enterprise from the start. Indeed, the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided last week, by a vote of 8 to 5, to report favorably a bill appropriating $400,000 a year or less (the company making the lowest bid to receive the subsidy) for twenty years to a Pacific cable company, the company in return to transmit government messages free during that period and at half rates thereafter. Such a proposal, says Mr. Herbert Laws Webb in *Scribner's Magazine*, "does not contemplate a subsidy in the strict sense of the word, as the company would give the Government a very fair return for its money," and it is quite conceivable, he believes, "that the Government might have rather the best of the bargain." Mr. Webb thinks the direct route across the Pacific, by way of Hawaii and Guam, the best one. The proposed cable up the west coast of North America, across the Aleutian Islands and down the east coast of Asia, has some advantages, he admits, but he believes that such a route would be too roundabout, would be in too inclement a clime for repairs, and would have to traverse too much foreign territory.

The promoters of the Alaska plan, on the other hand, claim that their route is 1,500 nautical miles shorter than the Hawaii-Guam route, that the cost would be much less, and that because of its shorter links automatic high-speed instruments could be used that would materially increase the capacity of the cable. Moreover, the promoters of this plan ask for no subsidy, and offer to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, in addition to the northern one, if Congress will give up the plan for a southern cable. If this company is reliable, says the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), "the Government would better keep out of the matter and let it go ahead." The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), too, thinks that "in view of this proposition the necessity for the building of a cable by the Government has disappeared." The San Francisco *Call* (Ind.) thinks there will be business enough for both cables. It says:

"The northern line will doubtless prove so commercially profitable that the promoters can construct it without having to ask a subsidy, but that is no sufficient reason why the other line should not be constructed also. The land line would be subject to interruptions in the severe winters of the North, and might be cut in case of wars in which either Great Britain or Russia was engaged, but the ocean cable would be virtually secure at all times. Moreover, there is never any great harm done by competition in telegraphy, and to the public two cables are very likely to prove cheaper than one."

There appears to be a strong sentiment, however, against giving the control of the cable to any mercantile company at all. The United States Government, it is urged, should lay the cable and control it. The President, in a special message to Congress a year ago, said that the cable ought to be "wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or of war." Mr. Corliss, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, told the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "all the government officers examined by the committee advocated government ownership. General Greely says that it would increase the power of the navy at least one third." One of General Greely's assistants in the Signal Service Department, Capt. George Owen Squier, says in an article in *The Independent*:

"I have the strongest conviction that the Government of the United States ought to lay and control the Pacific cable. It will furnish efficient service to commerce, and be very closely related to the mail service. The transpacific mail is run by the Post-Office Department, and this great public work should be operated in close connection with the transpacific mail system.

"Whether considered as an agent of diplomacy or of commerce, as an adjunct of our military service to guard us from sudden attack, as an auxiliary to the Weather Bureau to announce approaching storms, as a protection to the public health advising

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us of plagues or pestilence, or as an important ally to the isthmus canal, the Pacific cable is of the greatest importance and should be under the control of the United States Government.

"In a recent visit to England in the service of the Government, it became the writer's duty to investigate the subject of deep-sea cables, not only from a technical standpoint, but also in relation to their uses for colonial service. It may be said that the English Government has practically come to the conclusion after much experience that such cables must be under government control. Let us profit by English example. This is not a matter for a day or a year. It is a matter for a long future. It is a great national question. We have now no cable ships flying the American flag. But we can build them, make a cable, lay it, operate it, and save to the American people millions of dollars that are spent abroad."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The Government has had plenty of disastrous experience with subsidized railways and government-aided enterprises to make it chary of donating any further sums to private corporations. If the cable will be a profitable thing for a private corporation it will be equally as profitable for the Government. What is the business sense of giving a private corporation millions of dollars to build a government cable line and vest in the corporation the title to it? There is none."

"Every economic and practical reason," says the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), "favors the enterprise as a governmental one." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says: "As the United States proposes to control the Pacific Ocean, as the United States will retain the Philippines, develop trade with China, and construct the Nicaragua canal, as the United States intends to build up a merchant marine and support that service with a great navy, is it not proper that the United States should lay down the Pacific cable? We think it is." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* feels confident that the cable "will be built, owned, and controlled by the national Government," and suggests that the coming anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory "would be a fit and felicitous date for the President to affix his signature to such a bill made a law by the present Congress."

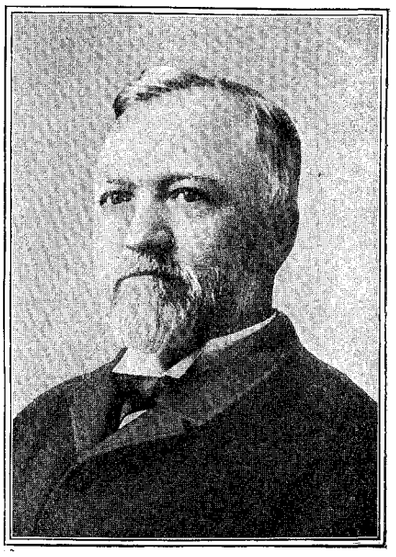
PROFITS OF $40,000,000 A YEAR.

THE interesting revelation made by H. C. Frick, erstwhile manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, to the effect that the company's net profits for last year were $21,000,000, and that the profits for this year will probably be twice as much, has drawn several exclamations from the press. According to Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie is trying to make him surrender his shares to the company for about $6,000,000—shares which Mr. Frick values at over $16,000,000—and Mr. Frick has brought suit in the court of common pleas at Pittsburg for an equitable accounting. In his bill in equity, Mr. Frick says:

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

"The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,500,000.

"Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety-days' option to sell his 58.5 per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent., on that basis, would be worth $16,238,000."

Some of the press are interested in the spectacle of Mr. Carnegie in court as defendant in a case where he is charged with "illegal and fraudulent conduct," and where one of his business transactions is referred to as a "fraudulent scheme." The indications are, remarks the Minneapolis *Times*, that Mr. Frick "will be able to drag the price of three or four libraries from the unwilling pockets of the canny Scot." Other papers take the opportunity for a fling at the tariff. Thus the New York *Times* says:

"Mr. Frick's terribly candid exposure of the extravagant benefits which protection confers upon the manufacturer at the expense of the helpless consumer makes it impossible that the Republican Party or any other party should longer defend or maintain the barriers against competition which have made it easy for the Carnegie works to earn profits of from 80 to 160 per cent. upon a capital which appears to have been largely in excess of the actual cost of the plants engaged in the business."

If lower tariffs had cut down the price of steel, the same paper points out, it "would make a vast difference to the building trades, to the railroads, and to the general business of the country. . . . What a monstrous and wicked lie the plea for the protection of our infant industries appears to be in the light of these revelations!"

The New York *Press*, recalling Mr. Carnegie's remark of a few months ago that it is a disgrace to die rich, says that he seems to be doing all he can to save his partner, Mr. Frick, from this disgrace; and adds that as long as he continues his present methods, "there is no danger of the malison of a plethora of wealth being laid on any one with whom he does business."

More papers, however, are struck by the immense profits revealed by Mr. Frick's statement. "What are fairy tales, or the dreams of avarice, or men's boldest imaginings," says the Boston *Transcript*, "compared with these glittering actualities?" The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"The figures given are fabulous. They are actually beyond the comprehension of the average mortal. It is estimated, for instance, that the profits for this year alone will be from $40,000,000 to $42,000,000. Think of it! Grasp the full import of it, if you can. Why, a corporation capitalized for that amount would be an unusually large one, and yet these figures represent only profits, to be divided among comparatively few men.

"The value of the plant and business good-will can only be estimated, of course, but Mr. Carnegie expresses a belief that in ordinarily prosperous times they could be sold in England for £100,000,000. In order to realize the full import of this most

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men would have to take a few days off to think it over. If the plant and business were purchased at that price ($500,000,000) and were paid for in United States gold coin (a preposterous supposition, of course), it would take more than half of all the gold coin in this country and more than three fourths of the total amount in circulation. It may interest silverites to know that if all the silver dollars in the country were gathered together it would not equal the price set, and that the total issue of national bank-notes would be less than half of it.

"This will give some idea of the magnitude of the business that has been built up. Indeed, it is only by comparison that one can really grasp the figures. They are simply amazing, so great that they read like an extract from a fairy-book."

The Chicago *Tribune* notes some other large profits, and asks where it is to end. Says *The Tribune:*

"The Carnegie Company made $21,000,000 last year and yet Mr. Carnegie is not satisfied. He wishes to get possession of Mr. Frick's interest for less than its value.

"The Standard Oil Company has just declared a quarterly dividend of $20,000,000, or at the rate of $80,000,000 for the year, and yet its directors are not satisfied. They wish Congress to pay subsidies to the ocean-going vessels in whose earnings they have a share.

"If there are any other American corporations whose profits were $20,000,000 last year or promise to be $80,000,000 this year, it may be taken for granted that the men at the head of them are no more satisfied than the Carnegies and the Rockefellers, and are no more scrupulous as to the methods of adding to their possessions.

"There seem to be no limit to the rapacity of corporations which have been built up at the expense of the public by excessive tariff protection, by illegal railroad discriminations, or official favoritism. The men who rule those corporations may not 'want the earth,' but they certainly want the United States and the abundance thereof.

"They and their allies on land and sea are working at the entire subjugation of the Government, so that they may add more millions to their present annual revenues of $20,000,000 in the case of the Carnegie Company and $80,000,000 in the case of the Standard Oil. They try to put their creatures in all official places which touch their interests at any point.

"They demand subsidies for their ships.

"They insist that the money of the Government be deposited in banks in which they are heavily interested, so they may be able to control the stock markets and to lend to the taxpayers the money which the latter have contributed to defray governmental expenses. Their demands are usually complied with.

"'There are three things that are never satisfied; yea, four things say not "It is enough."'

"That may have been the case in the old Hebrew days.

"To-day there are the Standard Oil Company, the Carnegie Company, the sugar trust, the International Navigation Company, the National City Bank, and other colossal corporations which overshadow the Government itself and are never satisfied.

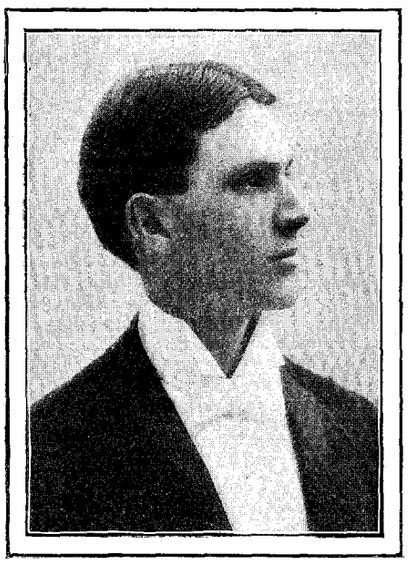
"When will they have enough?"

According to Mr. Frick's estimate it will be seen that Mr. Carnegie's income this year from this source would be about $64,000 a day. "No wonder Andrew Carnegie can toss off a library whenever he feels like it," says the Chicago *Record*. According to *The Library Journal* (New York), Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries last year aggregated $3,503,500, distributed as follows:

Washington, D.C.	$350,000	Conneaut, Pa	$13,000
Atlanta, Ga.	125,000	Oakland, Cal.	50,000
Pennsylvania State College	100,000	Prescott, Ariz.	4,000
Hazlewood, Pa.	4,000	Tyrone, Pa.	50,000
Connellsville, Pa.	50,000	Duluth, Minn.	50,000
McKeesport, Pa.	50,000	Bucyrus, Ohio.	500
Seaboard Air Line	1,000	Clarion, Pa.	50,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,750,000	Guthrie, Oklahoma Ter'y.	25,000
Virginia Mechanics' Inst.	1,000	Louisville, Ky.	125,000
Fort Worth, Texas	50,000	Newport, Ky.	20,000
East Liverpool, Ohio	50,000	Oklahoma City, O. T.	25,000
Steubenville, Ohio.	50,000	Sandusky, Ohio	50,000
Beaver, Pa.	50,000	Sedalia, Mo.	50,000
Beaver Falls, Pa.	50,000	Tucson, Ariz.	25,000
San Diego, Cal.	50,000	Lincoln, Nebr.	75,000
Dallas, Texas	50,000	Cheyenne, Wyo.	50,000
Alameda, Cal.	10,000	Oil City, Pa.	50,000

MR. MACRUM'S COMPLAINTS.

MOST of the interest in Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria who left his post at the outbreak of war and started home, seemed to arise from the supposition that he had a secret message for the Government, too important to be entrusted to the telegraph or the mails. This belief was strengthened when he refused to be interviewed at any of his landing-places along the trip home. Last week, however, after he had visited the State Department, he gave out a statement outlining his reasons for his return. These reasons, in brief, were that he was instructed to take charge of British interests at Pretoria, a duty which, as a Boer sympathizer, he felt that he could not conscientiously undertake; that his official mail from Washington was opened and read by the British censor at Cape Town, and that his despatches to Washington were delayed for weeks by the British censor at Durban. He also hints at a "secret alliance" between England and the United States. The State Department in Washington, when questioned by press representatives as to the truth of the allegations touching mail and telegraph interference and the "secret alliance," gave out a statement saying that the charges "are not believed by this department," that they "will certainly not be referred to the British embassy with a view of getting any explanation," that Mr. Macrum laid no such charges before the department, that he is "not an official now of the State Department," and that "it is a question if he should make or repeat these statements to the department whether they would be given official consideration." The department also pointed out that the Constitution forbids a secret alliance with another power. Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution in the House on Thursday of last week calling on the State Department for information about these charges, and it was referred to the foreign affairs committee.



CHARLES E. MACRUM.

Few papers treat Mr. Macrum seriously. Most of them think that he is suffering from an exaggerated idea of his own personal importance which led him to believe that a delay of the mails justified him in quitting his post just when there was the most to do. The New York *Times* asks: "Why was a boy sent to do a man's work?" The New York *Press* considers Mr. Macrum a powerful argument for the reform of our consular service, and says: "It is a pretty hopeless comment on the sense of decency of the present Congress when the House committee on foreign affairs kills the Consular Reform bill while the Macrum case is actually, if not officially, before it." A good example of the comment on the case may be seen in the following paragraphs from the New York *Tribune:*

"Briefly stated, Mr. Macrum has come home to teach the Washington Administration how to run the government of this country. For that, no doubt, the Administration will be duly grateful. Incidentally, he reports that the British censors have been opening his official correspondence and 'holding up' his

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official cable despatches. The Belgian and German consuls have been treated in the same scandalous manner, but apparently are poor, mean-spirited things, with not enough spunk to protest or to report the matter to their home governments, and probably are too impecunious to skip out and run home with their tales of wo, as Mr. Macrum has done. That, however, Mr. Macrum expressly tells us, is a minor matter, which, presumably, is why he never gave the Government a hint of it before, tho he could easily have done so, and tho it was his duty to do so. He could have put up with a mere violation of the sanctity of his Government's official mails. The important points were that he sympathized with the Boers, and he wanted this Government to know it; that various other Americans were actually joining the Boer army, and, finally, that it went against the grain of him, as a Boer sympathizer, to take charge of the interests of Great Britain. It was his first duty, as a man and a brother, to lay these impressive facts in person before the Government at Washington. Thus he hoped to open its eyes to its true duty, and to teach it how very improper a thing it was for it to make a 'secret alliance' with the British Government without his knowledge or consent.

"One other point in Mr. Macrum's explanation is worthy of notice, and of most cordial approval. He says that 'American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the Department of State should be cognizant of them.' Yes, they undoubtedly were, so long as they were in the hands of Mr. Macrum."

THE CHICAGO ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

THE gathering of anti-trust agitators in Chicago last week is regarded by most of the press as a conference of radical thinkers whose plans are not likely to materialize in the near future. The platform adopted declares for government ownership and control of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, and all other public utilities and natural monopolies, for government money, for the referendum and direct legislation, and for the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by trusts. Some papers regard this platform and the speeches of the leaders as wild and whirling words that merit nothing but ridicule. Thus the Baltimore *American* says:

"Among the leaders of this conference are ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, one of Bryan's right-hand men, who, when in office, pardoned anarchist murderers, and set at defiance the very laws he had sworn to enforce; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, Bryan's leader in New England, who has succeeded in wrecking the Democratic Party in his own State, and who only holds his position as a leader because no one else will have it; Ignatius Donnelly, the cryptographic freak of the Northwest; Sockless Jerry Simpson, the repudiated Populist of Kansas, and others of the same ilk. In such men as these the people have no confidence. They can keep on orating against trusts till the crack of doom without contributing one iota to the solution of the problem."

The views of some of the speakers at the conference are thus summarized by the Boston *Transcript*:

"President Lockwood said that the true remedy for trust evils is in government ownership of those prime factors of all trusts, the railways; Captain Black, of Illinois, declared that the adoption of the initiative and referendum would do away with the trusts; Governor Lee, of South Dakota, would utilize the machinery of the trusts by simply substituting public for private ownership, whenever they got large and ripe enough to pick; Mr. Miller, of Chicago, found a remedy in the establishment of a 'just land tenure'; Mr. Spelling, of San Francisco, would amend the Sherman act, prohibiting trusts under severe penalties; Mr. Elliott, of Kansas, again, would have trusts under government control; Mr. Matthews, of Buffalo, wanted direct legislation and the granting of franchises only by popular vote; Mr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, would prevent land monopoly and have government ownership of railroads; Congressman Sulzer thought the present anti-trust laws adequate if they are enforced; Mr. Strong, of Chicago, would do away, through severe penalties, with railroad blacklisting of individual merchants and shippers."

The declaration of the conference for the government ownership of railroads as a remedy for trust evils has attracted considerable notice. Many papers, however, believe that the time for such action is not yet ripe. The Chicago *Record* says:

"Government ownership of the railroads of this country may come in the future—tho such an outcome is open to serious doubt—but it would be a mistake to raise the question for practical consideration at this time. The majority of the people, if given a chance to express themselves, no doubt would receive the proposition with disfavor. The practical difficulties in the way of an attempt to take over the railroad properties of the country would be very great; the difficulties of operation, when the roads were once acquired, would be even greater. The tremendous addition to the pay-rolls of the nation which such a policy would entail alone would be sufficient reason for disputing the wisdom of the course suggested. The country is not ready for such a step, and any attempt to put the policy into effect almost certainly would be attended with costly and vexatious blundering. Besides, it is altogether improbable that government ownership and operation of railroads are necessary to cure the evil complained of, which is discrimination in rates. The policy of regulation has not yet been fairly tried, and until it is so tried and found wanting the people will not favor the more radical remedy."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, altho a strong opponent of trusts, thinks that the proposed remedy would be as bad as the disease. It says:

"If anything were calculated to reconcile the people of the United States to the existence of the great monopolistic trusts, it would be the character of the substitutes for them that are proposed by some of their opponents. The National Anti-Trust Conference, the other day, lent its approval to theories of government which are manifestly more destructive of individual initiative than any system that the ingenuity of the trust lawyer has yet devised. In fact, the conference was somewhat of a misnomer, inasmuch as the advocates of state socialism, who apparently constituted the majority of the gathering, have been accustomed to hail the trust organizers as their most effective allies. It would be so much simpler for the State to take over great departments of industry already combined under a single head than to go through the process of dealing with a number of separate concerns. The trusts are, by most of the European Socialists, regarded as the first step toward government ownership of all great industrial activities. To those who see in the preservaton of individualism the first essential for the continuance of free government, that fact constitutes the most serious danger of the trust system. The Chicago conferrees began by denouncing the trusts, and ended by declaring for government ownership of all public utilities and 'natural monopolies,' and for the issue of paper money exclusively by the Government. The conference seemed to be quite oblivious of the fact that it was merely proposing to take the second step, of which the trust system is the first, toward crushing private enterprise and eliminating the play of competition from the field of human activity. In the motley assemblage of Democrats, Populists, Socialists, and Single-Taxers assembled at Chicago, it did not seem to occur to anybody to propose a vote of thanks to the trust magnates for bringing the work of industrial combination to the point where state ownership could most easily be applied. That, however, would have been a much more logical method of procedure than that which was actually followed. . . . . .

"The only logical ground of opposition to the trust system is that it tends to paralyze individual effort, and the only rational way to break it down is to give as free play as possible to the application of the natural law of competition."

The Philadelphia *North American*, however, believes that the agitators who met at Chicago are performing a useful and important public service. It says:

"The Chicago Conference adheres to the true principle. It strikes at the root of the trust tree instead of concerning itself with the branches. The partnership between the railroads and the trusts is at the bottom of most of the monopoly which piles

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up such fortunes as Mr. Rockefeller enjoys. That neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller is in need of any Government protection is as clear as daylight.

"The country, however, is not yet ready to withdraw protection from the trusts, lest others who do need protection may be injured. Nor is the country ready for Government ownership of the railroads. Nor for direct legislation.

"Herein we see the use of our radical friends. They keep far in advance, and tho they startle and alarm the conservative, they compel discussion, discussion leads to understanding of and familiarity with ideas, and by the time the stage of familiarity has been reached by the mass, the radicals are away out on the front breaking new ground. They are pioneers who become uncomfortable when they have too many neighbors, and move on.

"The Standard Oil dividend and the disclosure of Mr. Carnegie's income of more than $2,000,000 a month, together with the revelation of Mr. Rockefeller's still more magnificent harvesting of the fruit of monopoly, come opportunely to give point to the proposals of the Anti-Trust Conference. Those proposals are radical. So are those dividends and those monstrous incomes —every dollar of which empowers the holders to command a dollar's worth of the labor of their fellow citizens."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S public declaration that he will under no circumstances accept the Vice-Presidential nomination has aroused a volume of comment, especially in the Republican press, that is in itself significant of the unique position in the national eye which he occupies to-day. His statement has also led to much discussion as to the probable candidate for the honor which he has refused; but on this point there is no approach to unanimity. It is generally conceded that Governor Roosevelt's refusal is largely due to the fact that he expects to be the Presidential candidate of 1904, but the reason he himself gives is that great problems await solution in his own State, and that he hopes successfully to conclude, during coming years, the work he has begun.

THE BUCKING BRONCO.
Senator Platt "cordially acquiescing" in its views.
—*The New York Tribune.*

Many of the Republican papers will not accept the governor's refusal. Says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.):

"The Republican Party has given Roosevelt a large measure of its confidence and esteem. If its representatives in the national convention here should draft him into its service, he could hardly refuse. In the absence of other promising candidates for the Vice-Presidency, his present utterance can not be accepted as conclusive."

The Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.) also insists that "the party's national commands are paramount," and that "his personal wishes are subject to revision by the party." The Newark *Evening News* (Rep.) declares that "he would be the ideal mate of President McKinley." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says:

"He is probably, next to Mr. McKinley, the most popular Republican leader, and there has been a genuine desire throughout the country that he should allow the use of his name in connection with the second place on the ticket; but he knows, himself, that two years more in an executive position like that at Albany will fit him better than he is now fitted to occupy the larger executive office at Washington."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) takes a different view of the governor's action:

"It is possible that in declining to save his country at this critical period in its history Governor Roosevelt may have concluded that it is past salvation with Mr. McKinley in the White House. He may hesitate to go down with a sinking ship, and, therefore, may be displaying the highest order of political sagacity in rejecting the Administration's overtures."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) states that Mr. Roosevelt "has proved as balky as a bucking bronco," and that "it is quite safe to say that he will not be on the national ticket with Mr. McKinley next November."

The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) and Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) heartily indorse Governor Roosevelt's decision, but the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) takes advantage of the occasion to admonish the governor for his shortcomings in the following words:

"It must be acknowledged that less has thus far been accomplished under his administration than a prevalent estimate of his character and talents had led the people to expect. He would probably say this was his misfortune, but there are many good Republicans who think it is partly his fault. His position at the beginning of his term was exceedingly strong, and he might have made it impregnable. Doubtless he has meant to do so, but he has not succeeded. He has rendered himself liable to attacks which it will not be the easiest thing in the world to repel, and is now forced to admit that he needs another term to finish the work which his own indiscretions have made unnecessarily difficult."

The Minneapolis *Times* (Ind.) speaks of his "boom" being "engineered by the Platt machine for the purpose of getting him out of the way," and adds:

"It is explained that Governor Roosevelt has been causing the machine to cut strange capers. He has run it sideways and backward, even when Mr. Platt was looking. He has disarranged some of its most delicate wheels, springs, and levers. Certain parts considered essential to its perfect working are missing altogether. It has been charged by Democratic papers that Roosevelt has become one of the chief cog-wheels in the machine itself, but independent sheets with anti-Republican leanings tell us the opposite story. Senator Platt, they say, has chosen one B. B. Odell for governor—Mr. Odell being 'a straightforward politician'—and in order to make Mr. Odell's pathway clear, Governor Roosevelt must be 'kicked upstairs.'"

The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) declares that Mr. Roosevelt has "dropped to the realization that the 1904 nomination which Hanna promised him was the brassiest sort of a gold brick, and has suddenly determined to create all the trouble he can for McKinley's ratification meeting by jumping upon the latest monument to the major's un-American foreign policy, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

MR. JUSTICE BROWN AND LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

IN an address on "The Liberty of the Press" delivered before the Bar Association of New York, Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, altho taking strong ground for freedom of public discussion, pointed out some instances in which this freedom is, as he thinks, abused. Referring to a portion of the daily press, he said:

"We are confronted by the fact that in this free country there has grown up a despotic, irresponsible power which holds our reputations completely at its mercy. No man occupies a political position by executive appointment and few by election who can not be driven from it by a combined attack of two or three influential journals, whose cue the minor papers are only too ready to take up. Under such circumstances, what possible course have

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we except to make the best terms with this power, and if we can not obtain justice, to crave its mercy."

This judgment has not been permitted to go unchallenged, and has called forth much criticism, some of it even bitter. For instance, the St. Louis *Republic* says:

"Taking as the confessed basis of his unwarranted attack upon the integrity and sense of decency of the American press the vague charge that, as he himself expresses it, 'ugly stories are told of the methods resorted to to create a sensation or to advertise a paper,' Justice Brown proceeds to indict all American newspapers by inuendo and assertion not supported by his own definite knowledge or the testimony of credible witnesses. He charges them, still failing to furnish proof of the truth of his charges, with a systematic blackening of the character of public men on manufactured evidence, with the sale of editorial space 'at so much a line,' with the degradation of women by unworthy and scandalous assignments for the manufacture of sensational articles, with assaults on private character and an infamous espionage of private houses, with the deliberate persecution of men holding political office.

"Not once in his address does this Supreme Court justice give the authority for his shameful assertions. . . . It is astounding that in the wildest license of bitter prejudice, a justice of the federal Supreme Court should be willing to go before the country in the prosecution of an alleged evil against which he has failed to present one valid indictment."

The Indianapolis *News* is less sweeping in its judgment:

"Of course it can not be denied that there are some newspapers in the United States that grossly abuse the privileges which are granted to the press in free countries. It is not simply that they offend against good taste and good morals, but that they are entirely reckless in the way in which they deal with the reputations of both public men and private citizens. Nothing is sacred in the eyes of those that conduct these papers. The only purpose they have is to sell their wares.

"This is all the more to be deplored because the press is such a power in American civilization. Only the other day one of the worst of these journals congratulated the country on the supposed fact that the coming century would see even more of a newspaper government than that which had marked the present century. If that is true, it is full time to insist that there shall be some improvement in the character and methods of our rulers. One would think that the consciousness of power would have a sobering effect on the men who wield it. We believe it does in most cases, and that there are really few newspapers that are fairly open to the criticisms of Justice Brown. We shall probably have to trust to the restraining influence of this feeling of responsibility more than to anything else. For, as the speaker of yesterday pointed out, it is doubtful 'if any legislation is practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers.' Censorship is out of the question, of course.

"But we would remind the people that there is another side to the question. In the first place the remedy is in the hands of the men and women who read newspapers. They alone can discipline the offenders. If people quit buying a sensational journal, and refuse to give it their advertising patronage, it would soon understand that it was not a dictator, after all, but the servant of the community. The trouble is that most of us have an insane love of gossip, and the more scandalous it is the more warmly it is welcomed. Thus, the fault is in the readers. The responsibility for present conditions is a divided responsibility."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT'S all over in South Africa but the fighting.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

THE politicians are slowly beginning to develop that great ante-election love for the farmer.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PERHAPS it is just as well for Kentucky to have two governments on hand in case of accident to either one.—*The Detroit News.*

WE have long thought there has been a little too much bragging about the joys of the old Kentucky home.—*The Atchinson Globe.*

"DID you hear that General Buller had been arrested by the British Government?" "No, why?" "For running a ferry without a franchise."

OF course if the Constitution doesn't distinctly prohibit us from squeezing and oppressing the colonies, it is perfectly right and high-minded to do so.—*The Detroit News.*

ACCORDING to a scientific sharp whiskers are fairly reeking with life-destroying microbes. Perhaps this will interest the British in South Africa.—*The Boston Globe.*

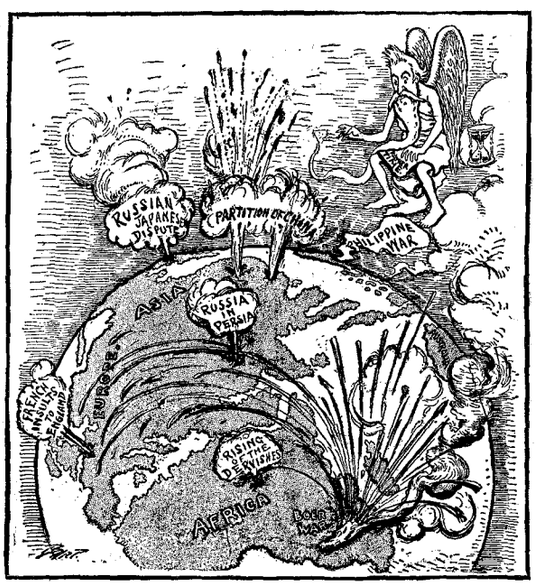
"TEDDY" Roosevelt has positively refused to be a candidate for Vice-President. Perhaps he might be induced to accept first place if McKinley and Hanna should both implore him to do so.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE Chicago editors who are engaged in doing business in the twentieth century should write occasionally to those of us who are still plodding away in the closing year of the nineteenth.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

A CASE which has come under the notice of an English charity organization society deserves international commiseration. His misfortunes within the space of fifteen months are thus tabulated:

Wives died	3
Children died	17
Fathers died	4
Mothers died	2
Bankruptcies caused by a treacherous brother	4
Situation lost because a stanch Protestant	1
Situation lost because a stanch Catholic	1
Shipwreck, with total loss of effects	1
Total	33

—*Charities, New York.*



WHERE WILL THE OLD WORLD BREAK OUT NEXT?

FATHER TIME: "I guess it's about time to call out the Fire Department!"

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

IN indicating the pronunciation of words given in this department, use is made of the system of diacritical marks known as the "Standard Phonetic Alphabet," adopted by the American Philological Society, and used in the various editions of the Standard Dictionary; also, with slight modifications, employed by the Royal Geographical Society of England and the United States Board on Geographic Names.

Among the proper names connected with the Philippine war which are likely to cause trouble are these:

Emilio Aguinaldo	ĕ-mĭ′-lĭ-ō ä-gē-näl′-dō.
Del Pilar	del pĭ-lär′.
Luzon	lū-thōn′ or lū-sōn′.
Iloilo	ē′-lō-ē′-lō.

Following are some of the names lately prominent in letters, art, religion, and politics:

Miss Cholmondeley (Author of "Red Pottage.")	chum′-li
Janice Meredith	jan′-ĭs mer′-e-dith
David Harum	ha′-rum.
Via Crucis (By F. Marion Crawford.)	vī′-ä crū′-sis (English method). vĭ′-ä crū-tsis or crū-sis (Continental). wī-ä crū-cis (hard c, Roman).
Mrs. Burnett (Author of "The De Willoughby Case.")	būrn′-et.
Archbishop Chapelle	sha-pel′.
St. George Mivart	miv′-ert.
Andrew Carnegie	cär-nē′-gi.
President Schurman	shūr′-man.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION: **pąpā**, **gąsk**; **at**, **ā** (air); **eląment**, **thęy**, **usęge**; **it**, **ī**, **î** (ee); **o**, **ō** (oh); **ørator**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **ū** (ur); **fīūt̤ūr̤e (future)**; **aisle**; **au** (*out*); **oil**; **c** (k); **chat**; **dh** (*the*); **go**; **sing**, **iṇk**; **thin**; F., **boṅ**, **dün**.

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LETTERS AND ART.

REVIVAL OF ETHICAL MOTIVES IN EUROPEAN FICTION.

A DISTINCT revival of moral and altruistic tendencies is declared by a Russian critic to be observable in Russian and German fiction of the present day. There are, it is asserted, unmistakable signs of a reaction from decadence and cynical or pessimistic realism on the one hand, and, on the other, from the "joy of living" in the animal sense which was inculcated by the conscious or unconscious followers of Nietszche, the destroyer of morality and sympathy, the glorifier of physical force, and the inventor of the "aver-man," the man who regards pity as weakness and charity as the blunder of a false, servile system of ethics. According to this critic—whose name is L. E. Obolensky—Le Bon, the French sociologist, has noticed and commented upon the same phenomenon, and has accounted for it by the infectiousness of the great labor and social movement, which has taught the literary artist to respect the human dignity and moral worth of the average workman. This explanation is deemed insufficient by Obolensky, but he dwells upon the fact itself as possessing exceptional significance. He points to three new novels from eminent artists in which the same new type is portrayed. Two of these are by Russians, the third is by the veteran German novelist, Friederich Spielhagen. The Russians are Count Tolstoy and P. D. Boborikin, the latter a distinguished author who has always been able to seize and sympathize with the symptoms and spirit of the time.

From the long review in the St. Petersburg *Novosti* we translate the following comparison and reflections:

"Have readers been struck by the curious fact that the new novel of Spielhagen almost literally reproduces the essential theme of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection'? If there are differences, they relate to details which indicate the differences between German and Russian life, and also, to some extent, the dissimilarity between the creeds of the two artists. In both novels, a rich aristocrat of mature years, about to marry a high lady, suddenly becomes conscious of the emptiness of fashionable life and fashionable marriage, and decides to 'go among the masses,' to live the life of the lowest hard-working people. This metamorphosis is produced in the Russian novel by the accidental meeting of the aristocrat with a girl whom he had seduced years before, and who had landed in the prisoners' dock and then in the Siberian mines.

"In the German novel, the accident is not so extraordinary and peculiar. The hero who seeks to render aid to a child injured on the street is led into the house of a workman's family. There he is struck by the terrible poverty of the lower classes, where shame and degradation are found side by side with crystal purity of soul hidden under filthy rags. In the German novel, the purity and the degradation are distributed among different characters. The workman and his elder daughter personify the latter, while the younger daughter is an embodiment of the former. The Russian artist does not hesitate to unite purity and degradation in one character—the fallen girl Katusha. This is due to the conviction of the Russian idealists that deviltry and divinity may coexist in the same creature, a belief which the Germans do not accept.

"Further, the Russian hero goes to Siberia with the convicts and becomes acquainted with new types of men; the German hero attends workmen's meetings and goes to workmen's clubs and there learns to know the representatives of the lower classes. Spielhagen's hero commits suicide, realizing that his habits and inborn traits must always prevent a real union with the masses, whose life he can not share, and that a return to the hollow and immoral life of the aristocracy is impossible for him."

The writer had no opportunity, when drawing this parallelism, to carry it to the end, for Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was still unfinished. It has been concluded since, and we find that Tolstoy's hero offers to marry the poor girl after procuring her pardon, but she refuses him in obedience to her sense of duty, tho loving him, because she does not think herself fit to be his wife and capable of making him happy. He turns for consolation to religion, and for the first time perceives the beauty of Biblical teaching and the perfection of the true Christian character and conduct.

In Boborikin's novel, a young Russian prince leaves the aristocratic society of Italy and identifies himself with the life of the masses, determined to do something useful and worthy of a thinking and self-respecting man.

The use of this theme, Obolensky holds, in three important books of art published almost simultaneously, can only point to a general social tendency. A spiritual aristocracy, he thinks, is being formed, and the injustice and immorality of our present civilization are being recognized. The "aver-man" is indeed coming, but he is not the brutal aver-man of Nietszche that repudiates moral obligation and social solidarity, but the aver-man inspired by religious or ethical principles. Aristocracy is being transformed, and the highest seek their own happiness and salvation in caring for the lowest. Nietszche taught the joy of selfish existence, of the exercise of power; while the real aver-man is he who finds joy and freedom in the service of others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE VIEW OF RUSKIN'S MARITAL EPISODE.

A STRIKING, almost startlingly frank, description of Ruskin's personality is given in a recent article by Mr. Julian Hawthorne. Ruskin was unlike all other men, not so much in intellect as in nature, says Mr. Hawthorne (in *The North American*, January 24):

"Looking him in the eyes, you saw light, inspiration, insight, fancy, fanaticism, genius, and the incarnation of all these things, and more like them. But what you did not see was the incarnation of a normal, natural man or woman. Male nor female was he, but something of another genus altogether, as we might suppose an inhabitant of Mars or Mercury would be, could he visit us. Some impassioned and companionless elf left over after the others departed, together with faith and belief and the sense of justice, and other good lost things; seeing with the intensity of a fairy our lacks and misfortunes, and zealous to cure and reform us; weaving marvelous spells of words and paces to that end, but finding always a stolid wall of selfishness and blindness resisting all efforts either to scale it or trample it down."

Ruskin's marriage, his failure to realize happiness from it, and the subsequent love of his wife for Sir John Millais, to whom Ruskin, with what appears to some a sublime self-abnegation, relinquished her, are referred to by Mr. Hawthorne in terms not altogether flattering to any of the three persons involved. The very idea of Ruskin posing as a domestic character is a "transcendental absurdity," one of the "jests of the ages":

"A woman, one would think, would as soon undertake to become the wife of a perfume, a cloud, a metaphysical abstraction, a wandering zephyr, a ray of moonlight, a bit of blue sky, as of him. There was fire in him—abundance of it—but not of the sort that warms the family hearthstone. Whosoever would seek to thaw his fingers over the flames of a will-o'-the-wisp might hopefully expect husband comforts from Ruskin. Nevertheless, one of the most beefy, unspiritual, unintellectual women in England did marry him, with what result the world knows. It was, of course, as much Ruskin's fault as hers. He had a tongue which could, like the fiddle of the youth in the fairy tale, 'draw water from a stone, or milk out of a maiden's breast that bairn had never none.' Bairns indeed, and the conditions cognate therewith, formed no part of Ruskin's matrimonial program; but he easily persuaded the foolish little knot of jelly which stood the Fair Maid of Perth instead of a brain that they would have a lovely time together notwithstanding. They were married accordingly, and then along came the most material, fleshly, stupid artist of genius that ever lived perhaps, and, of course, he and the Fair Maid—a maid still willy-nilly—fell in love, as they would call it. It was as far from true love in one way as the feeling between her and Ruskin was in another. Of course, too, Ruskin acted in a manner entirely different from what any one

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else would have done in the circumstances. Most of the published accounts of the affair are wrong. It was neither so fine nor so shabby as they would have us believe. But the two animals had their way, and Ruskin went his. It may be well to observe in passing that Mrs. Ruskin was not the model who stood for the girl in 'The Huguenots.' That was a Miss Ryan, a beautiful creature enough, whose subsequent career was tragic, like that of many another beauty.

"Connubial jealousy Ruskin was incapable of feeling, because he was as incapable of sustaining the relations upon which that passion is founded. A sort of transcendental, abstracted, atmospheric regret and mourning was the most he could accomplish, but he soon ceased to think of the matter at all. He was a bodyless intellect, a disincarnate emotion. I remember seeing him coming along the pavement of Piccadilly. He drifted from side to side of the pavement, with his eyes seeing things invisible. In his faded brown clothes he resembled an autumnal leaf, blown hither and thither by a light breeze. He was not like a person. Had I walked straight at him I should have passed through him, neither of us feeling anything."

MME. SERRAO'S "CONQUEST OF ROME."

THE Parisian triumph which Mme. Serrao enjoyed last year with her novel "Il Paese di Coccagna" ("The Country of Cocaigne"—see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 7) has been more than equaled by the reception which has been accorded to the newly made translation of her latest story, "The Conquest of Rome." French taste is yearly becoming more cosmopolitan; and, since Turgeneff's time, the Parisians have welcomed not only Tolstoy but a number of writers belonging to the new Italian school of "*verists*." This group has drawn its inspiration from French naturalistic sources, and boasts that it is devoted to truth in fiction, and to truth only. Among its members are Verga, regarded as the flag-bearer, Luigi Capuana, Cameroni, Ciàmpoli, De Roberto, and—last and most brilliant of all—Mme. Matilde Serrao, who has been compared in genius to George Eliot and George Sand. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (February 3) gives the following account of Mme. Serrao's new book:

MME. MATILDE SERRAO.

"There is no exaggeration in saying that, in the opinion of French readers, tho every work of art loses immensely in a translation, Mme. Serrao has placed herself on the level of the greatest novelists of our time. She, too, represents the genius of south Italy, so full of life, of animation, of passion, rather than the more cold and prudent spirit of northern Italy. But she may be said to be a product of the revolution which has unified the North and the South; and her great novel, 'The Conquest of Rome,' is, consciously or unconsciously, symbolic of this great revolution. I have seldom received so vivid a literary impression, I might almost say sensation, as on reading the beginning of 'The Conquest of Rome,' describing the journey from Capua to Rome of a newly elected young deputy of the southern province of the Basilicata. . . . . .

"This hard, stern, severe young man [San Giorgio, the deputy] is doomed to fall under the soft, gentle, winning influence of a woman. Rome's first impressions on the young deputy, his walks among the ruins in the Forum, in the Coliseum, in St. Peter's, are well described; but San Giorgio is not a dreamer. The Chamber, the deputies, his new colleagues, absorb him; he studies the faces of the ministers. 'Why should he not become minister? Is it so difficult?' There is a description of a great session, a great parliamentary tournament in Monte Citorio, which is so alive that you seem to be a witness of it. This extraordinary power of description is one of the great merits of Mme. Serrao; it is found also in the account of a grand soirée at court. Photographs, cinematographs, can hardly equal the descriptive powers of the Italian writer, but she adds to her descriptions the dramatic, the psychological element.

"San Giorgio is eloquent, naturally eloquent, as frequently happens in the meridional races. He has made his mark in Parliament; the party chiefs court him, dread him. He is biding his time; does not at first know well on which side of the House he will sit. His fate is decided by accident more than by any great convictions. The minister is an old, very old man with a very young wife. San Giorgio met her first at the railway station, on his arrival. He has seen her since continually; has taken long walks with her; has become intimate with her; she likes him, feels drawn to him, but she does not love. She is incapable of love, in the material sense; she is a creature of a superior sort, an idealist, ignorant of everything that goes under the name of passion. Nobody knows this better than her husband, the minister, whom she regards more as a father than as a husband. The situations created by the contrast of the ardent San Giorgio and the pure Angelica Vargas give a singular psychological interest to 'The Conquest of Rome.' The devouring passion, which is never quite satisfied, finally destroys all the energy of San Giorgio; an absorbing topic incapacitates him for the political work which was and ought to be the object of his ambition. Before Angelica, all is forgotten—so much so that the personality of San Giorgio effaced itself more and more.' Angelica finally conveys to him, by the mouth of the minister, her old husband, her desire that he would leave Rome. The minister says to him: 'Man, this great thing, this power, this force, is subjected to a supreme law which tells him, "You must do this and nothing else if you do not wish to be useless and mediocre; you must have but one passion, one ideal. Love, science, politics, art—these forms of passion and of the ideal are exclusive sentiments."' 'What,' inquires San Giorgio, 'is Mme. Vargas's desire?' 'That you will leave Rome.' 'I will go; I will resign.' And he does resign. He returns to his Basilicata. He was to make the conquest of Rome, but Rome has vanquished him. His dream is finished."

English Music and Musicians of To-Day.—A scathing arraignment of contemporary British musicians appears in *The Saturday Review* (London, January 13). The writer says:

"I am sorry to have to say that the English musicians of to-day remind me chiefly of a pack of querulous, gossiping, afternoon-tea old ladies. They have no higher ambition than to make money, to be applauded at a country festival, to become conductor of a festival or the Philharmonic Society. To gain the lowly objects of their ambition they intrigue against each other and grow to hate each other; and, without a noble aspiration in them, their vanity makes them so restlessly sensitive to criticism that they become furious when they are reminded that their aspirations are not noble. There are a few exceptions, naturally—thank heaven that one can say naturally!—but those of my readers who know of the intrigues that have disgraced the musical life of England during the past few months, that have even led one popular musician to resign a festival conductorship, will not wonder any more than I do why we produce no great music. Our men have nothing to say—such men have never anything good to say; the really great men are not pettish, querulous, vain, and given to intrigue—and I go so far as to question whether they could say it if they had. . . . . .

"Meantime, it must be owned that the history of English

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music in the nineteenth century is a blank page. Whether that page will be covered with some one's gorgeous handwriting during the twentieth century is a thing that no man can tell."

OLGA NETHERSOLE IN "SAPHO": A DRAMATIC "SENSATION."

THE dramatic pool has been perturbed for some weeks in anticipation of Miss Olga Nethersole's production of "Sapho," a dramatization by Clyde Fitch of Daudet's novel of that name. Owing to Miss Nethersole's illness in Washington, the play was postponed from week to week, and in the mean time a number of the New York papers succeeded in creating something of a sensation out of the alleged immorality of Miss Nethersole's interpretation of the rôle of the Parisian *cocotte*. It was announced that Chief Devery and Anthony Comstock would probably interfere and stop the performance. One evening journal even went so far as to say that any man who should take a lady to see the play would *ipso facto* announce that he had no respect for her, and hinted that it "would take note" of every man thus accompanied. Under all this stimulus public expectation was keyed high, and copies of Daudet's novel, hawked about the streets at five cents, were sold in large numbers.

After the initial performance of the play, the New York *Journal* called the attention of the police to the play in a heading they could not fail to find legible, and Mr. Alan Dale of that paper thus summed up the particular wickedness of the play in his eyes:

"'No task of civilization,' says somebody, 'has been so painfully laborious as the subjugation of lasciviousness!' 'Sapho' makes a big effort to undo this task. It is never human, but it is always lascivious. . . . This particular *Sapho* was indeed a study for the psycho-pathologist. And it was this utter lack of real, honest, human, normal feeling that ruined her effect upon thinking people. It was the unthinking people who professed to think this natural and sentimental."

Other dramatic critics of New York take much the same view. *The Evening Post* does not regard either the art or the moral treatment of the play as wholesome, but adds: "Vice when fascinating is dangerous, and perhaps it is in the interests of morality that the actress insists so much upon the hideous side of it. Certainly her *Sapho* is much more tedious than seductive." Mr. William Winter, in *The Tribune*, is more emphatic. Referring in his critique to "the morbid trash . . . of such authors as Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Sharp," he remarks that the defense of such literature "always comes from weak sisters of the male sex or of no sex at all, emasculated puppies, sucking collegians, and the like, who are trying to cut their teeth on the coral of irresponsible newspapers." He adds:

"It is not necessary to soil the columns of this paper with a particular account of the sickly sentimentality of Mr. Daudet's book or the reeking compost of filth and folly that the crude and frivolous Mr. Clyde Fitch has dug out of it, with which to mire the stage. The commodity of the scavenger requires no description. It is enough to say that this heavy and foul rigmarole of lust, sap-headed sentiment, and putrid nonsense tells a vulgar, commonplace, and tiresome story about a harlot and a fool, showing how, in a carnal way, they fascinated each other, how the fool clove to his folly, and how the harlot, having bamboozled the fool, went away with a criminal rogue just out of prison. Into detail of the relations between these cattle those commentators may enter who have a taste for muck and who can deliver expert opinions upon it."

On the other hand, *The Press* says that "Sapho" is "not wicked" and "fails to shock its audiences," while *The Commercial Advertiser* speaks of it as "a fairly good play, acted with distinguished power by Olga Nethersole." The latter paper continues:

"There is nothing shocking in it, and the rush to see it may stop when this fact is discovered, but it deserves some support for its own sake. . . . We see [in the original story] how a warm-hearted, thoroughgoing slave of passion wrecks and empties the life of a healthy and happy boy by loving him; and this moral is told with sympathy for her as well as for him, but with inexorable understanding that his interests are those of humanity, while hers, whoever is to blame for it, are against the common good. In place of this wholesome theme, painfully, delicately, and honestly worked out, this version gives us the old, weak story of a woman, singularly, ideally noble, like most stage courtesans, suffering through the cruelty of man. The body of the story is about the same—the soul infinitely lowered."

THE MOST POPULAR NOVEL OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

ALTHO published as late as last October, Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" has already taken the lead of all other novels in England, succeeding to the place occupied by Miss Fowler's "The Double Thread" earlier in the year; and its wide popularity in America also appears assured. *The Academy* (London) regards "Diana Tempest" as still Miss Cholmondeley's best and most typical book, and compares the two novels as follows:

From Harper's Bazar. Copyright 1900, by Harper & Brothers.
MISS CHOLMONDELEY.

"Miss Cholmondeley has two rather distinct faculties — not often united — the faculty of telling an exciting story, and the faculty of wittily observing character. In 'Diana Tempest' neither of these faculties is allowed to interfere with the other. The reader is consistently kept on tenterhooks concerning the safety of the hero's life from his mysterious trackers, and at the same time the author's power of witty and even humorous observation is maintained in full play. And there is more than wit and more than excitements in 'Diana Tempest'; genuine imagination has gone to the fashioning of the figure of the heroine; Diana is a charming and authentic creation. For the rest, you may observe in 'Diana Tempest' some of the faults of exaggeration and incongruity which, to our thinking, are emphasized in 'Red Pottage.' Miss Cholmondeley suffers from no lack of inspiration, and tho she views the world with certain easily defined social prejudices, her sense of the ridiculous will save her from that narrowness into which only too many novelists—especially women novelists—have fallen step by step while catering for a large audience. The risk which she runs—and it is a serious one—lies in her apparent contempt for the value of form in art. Her novels are not well constructed, and at least one of them is notably weak in that regard. Moreover, she seems to have little ear for the music of words, or feeling for the dignity of the English tongue. Instances by the score might be brought forward, but this is scarcely the moment for them. We merely refer to them in passing. Gifted with plenty of invention, plenty of wit, some humor, some imagination, and a fresh touch of originality which lends allurement to everything she writes, Miss Cholmondeley has an excellent chance of taking rank with the novelists whose work is worthy of serious consideration and serious praise. It is greatly in her favor that she imitates no one. She has her own plots, her own manner, and, in a certain degree, her own attitude toward life."

The Chicago *Dial*, in the course of a discriminating review, says:

"The situations outlined seem strained, and the style is far

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from impeccable. Moreover, the interest, which at first is sharply focused upon a certain character, becomes diverted into numerous secondary channels, and the reader grows singularly impatient. But as the story is pursued to the end, and the threads so long left loose are gathered up into a single tragic knot, and the writer's powers of characterization become more and more firmly established, and a relentless destiny finally asserts its controlling and implacable claims upon all the lives concerned, a revision of the earlier opinion is forced upon us; we are compelled to recognize the strength of the work, and its success is made rationally intelligible. The point of honor upon which the plot all hangs is an artificial one, and it may be held that fate deals too harshly with the hero for his sins; but according to the conventional code of the society in which he lives, there is no other possible outcome. . . . We would not convey the idea that the novel is all gloom. So far from having this exclusive attribute, it is enlivened to a notable degree with flashes of quiet humor and gentle touches of social satire. And it is a book which engages the closest attention, whether for its minor incidents or for the larger lines upon which it is constructed."

A MAGAZINE PRINTED WITHOUT INK.

THE only magazine in America printed without ink or visible type is called *The Point Print Standard*, and is published in Philadelphia. Its white pages might be scanned for hours without conveying any impression to the mind, for it is not intended for those who have eyes to see. From *The North American*, Philadelphia, we quote the following account of this unique publication:

"*The Point Print Standard* is a magazine for the blind. For two years it flourished and brought happiness and entertainment to thousands of sightless folk throughout the land. Then its brillant founder died. Himself a blind man, he had devoted his life to supplying literature in such form as to open its delights to the similarly afflicted. For the last half year the many blind men and women have found their blighted lives duller than ever because the monthly visitor, with its bright pages, failed to arrive. But that is over now, and the plain white pages, rough with points, again find their way to the eager fingers of the blind. A woman sits in the editorial chair of the revived magazine, and from the demand for this month's issue it would seem that she is going to be highly successful.

"There are two methods by which the blind may read. The old-fashioned way is simply by raised letters. Some years ago Dr. Witte, of New York, invented the 'point system.' In the alphabet only six points are used, but these are arranged in so many combinations that with them the entire alphabet has been formed. To be sure, it is more difficult to learn to read with the point system, but, once acquired, a blind man disposes of a page almost as quickly as a man with sight can go over the same amount of matter in the ordinary magazine. Then Mr. Kneass began the publication of *The Point Print Standard*. However, he did not discontinue the journal printed on raised letters This he kept up for the benefit of the old-fashioned blind, who could not be expected to master the new system.

"The sanctum and composing-room of the magazines was in a little room in a building in North Fourth Street. Kneass had for an assistant Miss Josephine B. Cobb. At her employer's death, about a year ago, Miss Cobb, who had been devoted to him, felt that she would like to continue the splendid work which he had been doing. But for several months she received little encouragement to go on. However, she did not despair, and after about six months' effort she secured such assistance as was necessary to continue the publication of the magazines. And so *The Point Print Standard* and the old Philadelphia *Magazine for the Blind* are again finding their way to the afflicted and gladdening their hearts. . . . . .

"These publications for the blind are all of a religious nature. But *The Point Print Standard* reproduces the best in literature and tries to mirror important public events of the times. The last number leads off with Edwin Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe,' contains a description of Puerto Rico, an account of Dewey's return of the Dreyfus trial, and of the Transvaal affair."

THE BOOK PRODUCTION OF GERMANY.

THE annual output of books in Germany is equivalent to the combined "crop" of England, France, and the United States. The most reliable source of information on this subject has for a generation been the *Bericht*, a report published quarterly by the famous house of Hinrichs in Leipsic. According to the latest issue of this work, Germany has during the year 1898 (the report for 1899 will not be forthcoming for months yet) shown a small decrease compared with preceding years. The grand total for 1897 was 23,861, while for 1898 it was 23,739. The general character of German publication interests is indicated by the rubrics and their statistics, viz.:

General bibliography, encyclopedias, etc., 426; theology, 2,144; legal and political sciences, 2,078; medicine, 1,572; natural sciences and mathematics, 1,275; philosophy, 283; educational, school-books, and juvenile literature, 3,633; languages and their literatures, 1,406; history, 1,054; geography charts, maps, etc., 296; military science, 555; trade economics and commerce, 1,409; architecture and engineering, 706; domestic economy, agriculture, and forestry, 869; polite literature, plays, popular tales, etc., 3,061; arts, 711; directories, calendars, year-books, 631; miscellaneous, 630.

The Germans themselves, however, are not convinced that this superiority in number also signifies a superiority in quality. At any rate, this is not the case in the department of fiction. We quote from the pen of Dr. Hans Fischer, a noted litterateur, who writes in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic:

"In the year 1898, Germany published 23,739 works, which means about 65 for every day of the year. Of these, 3,063 belonged to the department of *belles-lettres*, or an average of 8⅜ volumes per day of epic, dramatic, and lyrical productions. It is not to be wondered at that in view of this productiveness books have lost their influence and their dignity. They are becoming as multitudinous as old coats (*Jacken*), and book-sellers are beginning to dispose of them by the pound as tho they were beefsteaks. And of all these books in the department of *belles-lettres*, there are exceedingly few that have any worth or value; the majority of them being more than objectionable either from a literary or from a moral point of view."

The literary output of Germany, as a rule, stands high. Yet certain kinds of literary rubbish flourish in the Fatherland as nowhere else. A prominent literary journal of that country recently stated that certain specimens of the so-called "Hintertreppenromane," so called because generally sold at the back-steps to servants, and practically equivalent to our "blood-and-thunder" type of fiction, have been issued and sold in editions of a million and a half.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Another Musical Prodigy.—From Spain comes an account of a boy by the name of Pepin Rodriguez Arriola, who is said to be, without exception, the most wonderful example of musical precocity ever known. He is just at the end of his third year, and surprised his family six months ago by being found at the piano playing a dance. Mozart, Monasterio, and the other well-known prodigies were at least seven. The child was presented, says *La Escuela Moderna*, before a great number of critics and professors of music in the Montano Hall in Madrid on December 4, and was placed by his mother at the piano with the utmost confidence in the result. "La Marcha Real," "La Gallegada," "Moraima," and some dances by Gigantes and Cabezudos were "skilfully interpreted by this phenomenon with exact modulations and the most perfect expression." The child has never had any instruction whatever. When he was applauded, he had no idea of being praised, but clapped his little hands with the others, exclaiming in child dialect, "Baca! baca!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WITHIN the past twelvemonth, four great art exhibitions have been held in Europe, making the year one of capital importance in art history through a renaissance of interest in the old masters. These were the Rembrandt exhibition at London, the Velasquez at Madrid, the Cranach at Dresden, and the Van Dyke at Antwerp.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF HEREDITY.

THEORIES of heredity have a fascination for the biologist, and no less for the thoughtful general reader. Mathematics bears no small part in most of them, but it is usually applied to the statistical treatment of the subject. To find an analogy between the laws of heredity and those of analytical geometry is a novel proceeding, and this is what is done by Dr. Felix Le Dantec in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne, in Paris, which is published as a leading article in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 13). Dr. Le Dantec is not the discoverer of the interesting analogy that he treats of, but he has applied it in an entirely new and fruitful way to explain the laws of heredity, or rather, perhaps, to indicate the line along which we must seek to elucidate those laws. In the first place the author makes this striking statement of the complexity of the animal body, which is built up by natural growth in a few years:

"Suppose that you had to describe minutely a given man; and when I say 'minutely' I mean with such minuteness that the person to whom you describe him could reconstruct him identically, as a man is built up from the ovum—as heredity reconstructs, in short.

"To make this description complete, you may divide the body of an individual into small cubes, a millimeter [$\frac{1}{25}$ inch] on each side, and if you have made a complete description of all these cubes, it will be sufficient, in order to reconstruct a man similar to the original, to make as many cubic millimeters, similar and similarly arranged. The volume of a man being about 80 liters, you will have to define the location and structure of 80,000,000 of these cubes. This seems a somewhat complicated matter; but within each cubic millimeter you will find a complexity almost as great, for . . . each contains not less than a million of cells. That makes at least 80,000,000,000,000 cells whose structure and location you will have to define. And note that a cell is far from being a simple element, and that even if you know exactly the molecular structure of its different constituent elements it would be no small task to describe them exactly.

"This gives some idea of the work that you would have in giving the elements indispensable to the construction of a man similar to your model. It is true that these indispensable elements would be sufficient, and that the man thus described would be described fully; in other words, your description would embrace all the characteristics of the person described; for altho it would not include explicitly the length of his neck, the shape of his nose, etc., it includes implicitly all these larger characteristics. . . . . .

"But altho these elements are sufficient, it must not be forgotten that they are indispensable, and that the absence of a single one of them would suffice to make it impossible for the manufacturer to fulfil his task!

"And, nevertheless, the egg reproduces all this; the microscopic egg contains all this information within itself! All these characteristics are represented therein, since we know that if a single one of them is wanting, the man can not be completely constructed."

Dr. Le Dantec then proceeds to unfold his mathematical analogy. Mathematicians, he reminds us, can not represent algebraically any arbitrarily drawn curve; but, given an algebraic equation, it can be interpreted to mean certain space relationships, and a curve can therefore be drawn to represent it. Moreover, this particular curve represents this particular equation and no other. and the equation corresponds to every minute section of the curve. Two different equations can not represent two curves that have any finite section in common, no matter how small this may be. If the equation be altered in such a way that a small section is changed, the whole curve changes with it. Now what bearing have these mathematical facts on biology? Let us hear M. Le Dantec again. He says:

"Is there not in all this something distantly comparable to the phenomena of heredity? An egg, a simple cell, is sufficient to determine an agglomeration formed of 80,000,000,000,000 cells, just as a finite, very small segment of a given algebraic curve is sufficient to determine the whole curve, infinite in extent.

"We shall abuse this comparison if we consider as rigorously determined in the egg the adult that develops from it, since it is certain that the environment will have a profound influence on its structure. I shall not fall into this fault of reasoning, but I shall draw from the preceding comparison a very important conclusion, by comparing the algebraic curve not, as has been done by some, to the evolutional history of man, but rather to the man himself, considered at a given moment, with his 80,000,000,000,000 cells.

"The curve under consideration has the following properties:

"(1) All its segments, in whatever place, are different, at least in position; but

"(2) Nevertheless, each of them is sufficient to determine the entire curve; and

"(3) If one of them varies, all the others vary correspondingly.

"It would not be unreasonable to apply rigorously to man the three preceding propositions:

"(1) All his cells are different; but

"(2) Nevertheless, each suffices to determine the whole man; and

"(3) If one of the cells varies, all the others vary in corresponding fashion. . . . . .

"It is not owing to my faith in a simple mathematical comparison that I announce the principle: 'Each cell of man's body suffices to determine the whole man'; on the contrary, my conviction of its truth, acquired in advance, has led me to make the present use of the comparison, and has shown me how valuable this comparison is."

But M. Le Dantec pushes this interesting analogy still further. Mathematicians recognize what they call "families" of curves (the very name implies the dim recognition of a biological likeness). Such, for instance, would be all the circles having a common center, all the ellipses having a common axis, or any group of curves of the same type having some feature in common. These may be regarded as developed from one typical member of the family by varying some one feature. To such a family of curves M. Le Dantec likens man at his different ages. One variable feature in this case is the time; and as this flows on, the curve corresponding to a man at one age passes gradually into that of another age, without ever losing continuity. Another variable feature is that introduced by environment, which likewise modifies the curve.

Now, says M. Le Dantec, does a segment of one of these curves resemble or represent the corresponding segment of another? Assuredly not. They are related; they correspond, and one is developed from the other; but they do not necessarily look at all like one another. The corresponding segments of a family of concentric circles have totally different lengths and curvatures. In like manner, he says, it is absurd to say, as some do, that adult characteristics such as the curvature of the nose or the length of the neck are represented in the egg, as those assert who put forward the theory of "representative particles." The whole man is defined by any one of his cells and by any one of his parent cells; but there is no representation about it. The relationship in the case of the mathematical curve is defined algebraically by an equation. He who shall tell us what corresponds to this equation in biology will have solved the mystery of heredity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Visibility of Smokeless-Powder Discharges.—Since the use of smokeless powder in warfare, much has been said of the difficulty of locating an enemy's guns. This has been noticed specially in the present war in South Africa, where the Boers' guns, which are served with smokeless powder, can rarely be located except at night-time. "The flash of such explosion," says *The Scientific American*, "is practically invisible at the usual distance, the pale, mauve-tinted flame of each discharge

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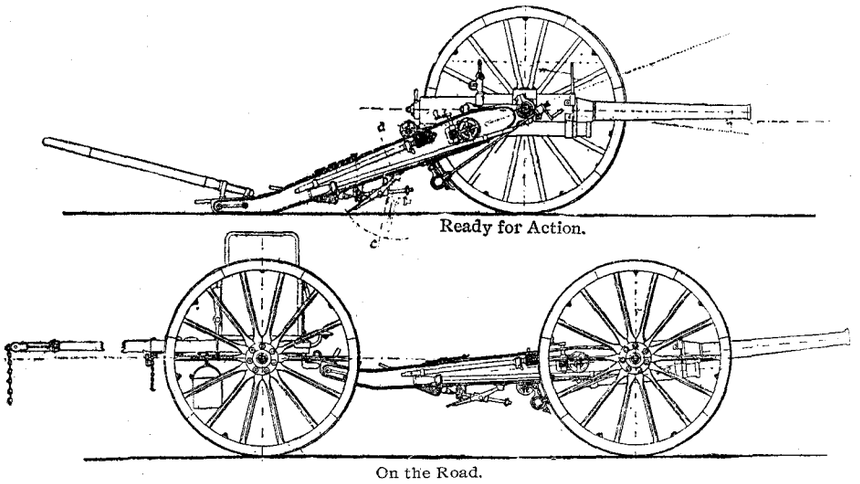
being effectually stopped or masked by the yellow color of the sunshine or ordinary daylight. The flame color itself is chiefly due to the presence of metal potassium in the powder, and is powerfully marked when potassium picrate or nitrated gun-cotton, or trinitrocellulose, subsequently treated with a solution of potassium nitrate, is an ingredient in the powder. Mr. W. Lascelles-Scott, an English chemist, has recently given considerable attention to the subject, and states that such explosion-flames can be readily seen if care be taken to cut off all light proceeding from the red and yellow rays of the solar spectrum (and especially those of or near the so-called 'D-line' of the sodium flame). This can be accomplished by looking through a piece of blue glass of a certain shade. The blue glass of commerce is of two kinds, but only the one colored by cobalt oxid is of any practical utility. It is of a blue-violet tint, and a disk of it hung in front of a good field-glass will enable a smokeless-powder flash to be easily located at the longest range. Hoffmann's violet and anilin color can also be used to tint a thin sheet of gelatin or mica. The front combination lenses of the field-glass can be removed and the posterior surface colored with the transparent dye and then replaced. The instrument will then show the invisible flash without the necessity of adjusting a separate piece of cobalt glass, and, being inside, the film of color is not liable to be wiped off when cleaning the lenses."

THE BOERS' ARTILLERY.

THE South African war has been fertile in sensations and surprises; but nothing has been more astonishing than the success and superiority of the artillery brought into the field by the allied republics. It is now known that the Boers had been buying guns of the best French and German makers for several years before the war, but they did this so quietly that, only a few months ago, we were assured, by way of London, that they were not only poorly supplied with field, siege, and defense artillery, but that what guns they did have were old and practically worthless. The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (January 28) gives the following information about the Boer artillery:



Ready for Action.

On the Road.

FRENCH CREUSOT GUNS USED BY THE BOERS.

"It is not sufficient to say that the Boers possess first-class guns, but rather that they possess the very latest and most advanced type of field ordnance turned out in Europe.

"Without doubt the most effective field-piece of to-day is the 75 millimeter [2.94 inch] gun made by the firm of Canet-Schneider, of Creusot. The first complete battery of six guns of this style was purchased by the Boer Government in 1896. . . . . .

"This gun is wonderfully simple in construction, and for its caliber and length of barrel is probably the lightest known. So strongly built is its carriage and so effective is its recoil attachment that it is found possible to fire shells under service conditions at the high-muzzle velocity of 1,968 feet per second.

"The brake, or attachment for absorbing the recoil of the gun, is a prominent feature of all modern rapid-fire field-pieces. Before rapid fire can be secured with a field-gun the weapon must be held so as to move but little out of place. Recourse is therefore had to various contrivances for anchoring the piece. The devices now in use comprise, for the most part, a spade fitted to the end of the trail, and a hydraulic cylinder attached to some part of the carriage. The spade is driven into the ground at the first discharge, and each successive recoil is absorbed by the hydraulic brake. Heavy springs, which are compressed with each discharge, serve to run the gun forward on its carriage.

"In the case of the Canet field weapon, the carriage is fitted with an elastic trail-piece, which latter telescopes when the gun is fired, allowing a recoil of about 11½ inches. At the end of the trail is the inevitable spade, which at the first recoil takes a firm hold on the ground. Each successive discharge, following the first, is absorbed by the telescoping trail-piece. The action of the trail is automatic, for after the absorption of each recoil the gun is returned to position. Not only is the system simple—it is secure. In the majority of devices the recoil mechanism and buffers are greatly exposed.

"The advantage of recoil brakes for field-guns can not be overestimated. A gun unsupplied with a checking-device will jump to the rear at every discharge. The gunners must then run the piece by hand into position, all of which militates greatly against rapid fire.

"This gun is provided with one row of sights, and with the maximum elevation of 20° the range is said to be 8,700 yards. . . . The piece is served by six gunners only, two of whom are employed in the service of the ammunition, while one member is detailed to set the time fuses only. A rate of fire from eight to ten rounds per minute can be kept up for a considerable length of time. The battery of six guns carries 144 rounds per gun or 864 per battery, so that when this phenomenal rate of fire is maintained the ammunition has to be frequently replenished.

"This gun is greatly feared by the British soldiers, and is referred to by them as the bong-bong gun."

But Germany as well as France has been laid under contribution to furnish means for fighting the Transvaal's hereditary enemy. The guns called in the British despatches "Long Toms" are Krupp siege guns made by the famous German founder. Says the writer:

"[The] Krupp 10.5 centimeter (4.13 in.) siege gun . . . is a remarkably fine weapon. When imparting a muzzle velocity of 1,886 foot-seconds to its 35.27-pound shell a range of 11,260 yards is attained. . . . The weight of the Krupp 4.13-inch guns is 1.156 tons. The carriage weighs an additional 1.417 tons. When engaged in siege work the practise is to build a heavy timber structure to support the carriage. The recoil is absorbed by a hydraulic brake, the cylinder being pivoted to the foundation, and the ram attached to the trail-piece. The ease with which the Boers have transported these siege pieces, representing over two and one-half tons weight, over rough country has been one of the surprises of the campaign."

It was to match these siege-guns—pieces in which General White's force was deficient—that the naval guns were brought to Ladysmith from the cruisers at Durban.

Electrical Anesthesia.—This name is given to a new process described by the inventor, Dr. Scripture, of Yale, at the meeting of American scientists recently held in New Haven, Conn. "He has invented a delicate piece of electrical apparatus," says *Electricity*, "by which he applies a current of high frequency to the nerves. He sends the current longitudinally along the nerves. He has been able to put a man's arm to sleep so that he can stick pins in it, but has not been able to apply this sort of anesthesia to dentistry. Dr. Scripture uses a high-

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speed Kennelly alternator and hopes to perfect his treatment before long."

SOME WONDERFUL CALCULATING MACHINES.

THE ancient abacus and its variant, the Chinese swanpan, are rude calculating machines. So, after a fashion, is a handful of beans or a pile of counters. But the first real attempt at calculation by a mechanical appliance was made about 1650 A.D. by the French philosopher Pascal, then a lad of nineteen. His machine, working by a series of gear-wheels with numbers on them, could add and subtract, but was of little practical use. Better machines were made by the German philosopher Leibnitz and by Professor Saunderson of Cambridge University, and these led up to what is still regarded as the prince of calculating machines—that of Charles Babbage. A writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), to whom we are indebted for the foregoing facts, has the following to say of Babbage's invention:

"To describe it in full, and tell the story of its manufacture, so far as it went, would take several volumes, since even a large quarto volume, devoted entirely to the subject, leaves out a great deal about it that it would be interesting to know. Babbage's machine was designed to calculate elaborate tables and automatically set them up in type, or else supply a mold in which stereotyped plates of the tables could be cast. After many experiments, he constructed his first difference engine, as he called it, for the reason that he employed the method of differences as a general principle on which to base the calculations. As soon as the first machine was completed, Babbage received instructions from the British Government to construct another and more comprehensive one at their expense. Six years after this order was given, the Treasury appointed a very strong committee to examine and report upon the portion of the machinery then executed and the design for the whole engine. The result was a very strong expression of opinion in favor of the machine, but the expense was enormous. The Government finally declined further supplies, and in 1833 the construction of the engine was relinquished. The second difference engine was a huge instrument of marvelous power, and an illustration, that Babbage himself uses as a kind of illustration of a miracle, shows one feature of its performances in an interesting way. He said that his machine could go on for years working by the same formula. It could then change without human intervention to another formula for a single calculation, and subsequently resume working by the original formula.

"But, great as were the powers of this second difference engine, Babbage had conceived an even more elaborate machine, which he called the analytical engine, which would completely supersede the difference engine, on which, in its incompleted state, the Government had already spent £17,000. It is not wonderful that the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to supply any more funds under these circumstances."

Tho Babbage completed neither of his great machines, two practically useful ones were built on the same principle by Scheutz, a Swede, one of which is now in the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., and the other is owned by the English Government. Each of these is about the size of a piano, and is worth $5,000 to $6,000. They contain over 4,000 pieces each, and weigh about 1,000 pounds. They will calculate and stereotype without chance of error two and a half pages of figures in the same time that a skilful compositor would take merely to set up the type for a single page. The writer goes on to say:

"Since Babbage's day many small calculating machines of various kinds have been invented, and when the present writer searched the records of the Patent Office to see if an invention of his own had been anticipated, he was surprised to find that an enormous number of patents for such instruments had been taken out. . . . . .

"There are practically only five of these machines that are worth mentioning. One of these, invented during the past few years, is Burroughes's registering accountant, which performs addition by striking keys like those of a typewriter, and at the same time types on a strip of paper the amounts that have been added. This machine seems to be mechanically successful, but, so far as the writer is aware, it is not now commercially obtainable. It is somewhat heavy and cumbersome, requiring ten keys for every column in a row that it is desired to add. . . . . .

"Another moderately practical machine is an American invention called the comptometer. This also is actuated by keys like those of a typewriter, and, by means of it, it is simple to add, feasible to subtract, and within the bounds of possibility to multiply or divide; for the latter purposes it is altogether inferior to Tate's arithmometer. A machine that has much that is pleasing about its design is the Brunsviga, but its workmanship is not sufficiently good to stand much wear and tear. The writer obtained one about five years ago and has long since worn it out.

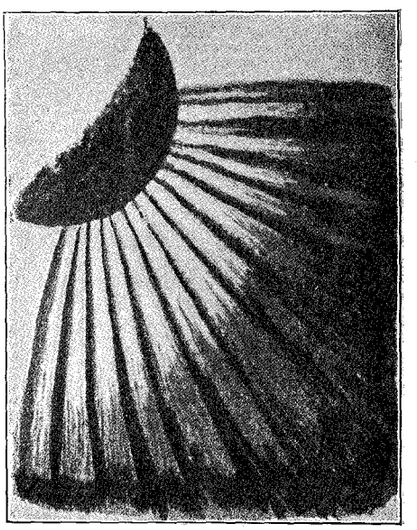
"The only really satisfactory machine for multiplication and division was invented by Thomas de Colmar about 1850. This was subsequently improved in design and workmanship, without being altered in principle, by an Englishman named Tate, and years of hard work at one of these machines has led to the keenest appreciation of its powers. It never makes a mistake, it practically never gets out of order, it performs multiplication and subtraction with ridiculous ease, it makes the abstraction of the square root quite a fascinating operation, and for many purposes can be used by an unskilled operator with entire confidence that the calculations will be correctly performed. The arithmometer is largely used by life assurance companies, and any one whose work consists to any great extent of calculations can scarcely be too thankful that it was invented. It is contained in a box about 2 feet long and 6 inches high."

Commenting on this article in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, *The American Machinist* notes that still another calculating machine of great ingenuity has been invented by George B. Grant of gear-wheel fame. This machine, it says, has "many excellent features, especially as a multiplier":

"This operation it performs with great facility and absolute accuracy. It also adds, subtracts, and divides. In this machine there are a number of small gear-wheels with numbers on them which are revolved by movable racks, each rack being set by means of pins to figures indicating the amounts to be handled. After that a revolution of a crank adds the amount, or continued turning of it multiplies the amount, and the device for 'carrying' from one wheel to another is particularly ingenious."

A CORONA WITHOUT AN ECLIPSE.

MANY astronomers have tried, and are still trying, to see the solar corona without the aid of the intervening moon's disk. When that disk gets in front of the sun in a total eclipse, the glory of the solar atmosphere shines out all around it, and those who have seen the sight testify that it is well worth the fatigue and expense of a long journey. But a few seconds every few years is not much to devote to the study of such a phenomenon, and astronomers would like to observe it at leisure. Hitherto it has eluded all their attempts. Every now and then some one announces that he has succeeded in making it visible, or at least in photographing it; but the news turns out to be a mistake (or a plain unvarnished lie) with mortifying regularity. Now



OBSERVATION OF SUPPOSED CORONA OF THE SUN WITHOUT AN ECLIPSE.
Courtesy of *Popular Astronomy*.

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comes Mr. E. Miller, of the University of Kansas, who believes that on May 3, 1899, he saw the corona in ordinary daylight. The editor of *Popular Astronomy* has published his account in that magazine, and it would be unsafe to wager that the problem has not been solved, altho it is not probable that astronomers will regard it in that light until some one has confirmed Mr. Miller's observations. His method is one that has been tried many times—that of making a sort of eclipse to order by placing an artificial moon in front of the sun. The "moon" in this case was a cardboard disk about six inches across, held in front of the telescope by wooden strips. For several hours, Mr. Miller tells us, he gazed at this disk, but could see nothing but "brassy streamers" caused by reflection from the interior of the telescope. What followed he tells in these words:

"More than two hours had passed, and the goal to be reached was apparently as far off as ever. The observer was quite disheartened and discouraged, and about ready to give up in despair. In such a frame of mind, and quite willing to give it up as a bad job, suddenly and unexpectedly the false moon, for some reason or other, changed its position slightly, so that apparently its surface and the surface of the object-glass were no longer parallel to each other. Whether the lack of parallelism was a fact or not, can not now be determined. The effect produced was that the barrel of the telescope seemed to be completely filled with absolute darkness, the brassy streamers vanished, and along the upper right-hand limb of the false moon appeared in all their beauty and soft light the coronal streamers. There was no mistaking the vision. It was the genuine corona itself, 'a thing of beauty,' and a glorious recompense for the time and labor that had been expended.

"An attempt to change the position of the telescope so as to hold the sun in the field resulted in destroying the vision, and the coronal streamers disappeared from view. The figure [p. 245] is a facsimile of a hand-made drawing of the corona as seen on the afternoon of May 3, 1899. It is not a complete coronal form, for the reason that the cardboard disk extended beyond the limb of the sun, and prevented a view of the streamers other than as represented."

The sight of the corona (if, indeed it really was such) was vouchsafed to Mr. Miller only once, but he thinks that he was not mistaken, altho he admits that such an explanation is possible. He says:

"That the corona of the sun was seen on the 3d of May, 1899, a day upon which there was no eclipse of the sun, either partial or total, can scarcely admit of doubt. There is a possibility that it may have been a vision of something else, an optical illusion, an '*ignis fatuus*,' or a dream.

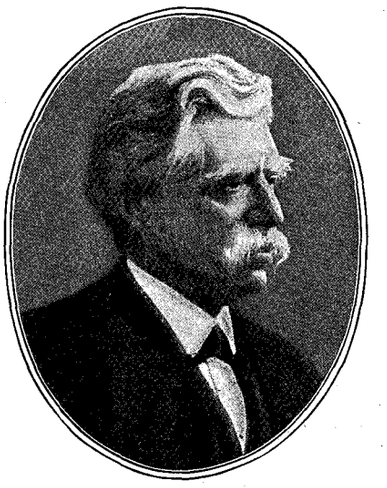
"At the moment when the picture was sketched, the 'apparition' was situated in the vicinity of one of the poles of the sun, and not in the plane of the sun's equator, and so clear and well-defined was the shape, and so different from all other appearances, that the conclusion reached by the observer was that it was the corona itself. To be sure, he may have been mistaken, but he thinks not, and it is unfortunate that the observation of May 3 has not as yet been corroborated by other observations. The work will be resumed in the near future."

The trouble in the method, Mr. Miller asserts, lies merely in the difficulty of keeping the light out of the telescope. This he proposes in future to do by a conical projecting hood. He is confident that in this way astronomers will soon be able to observe and study at leisure what he calls "the greatest mystery of the sun."

Red or White Meat?—"White meat for women, red for men" has been the carver's unwritten law for generations. A recent editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* seems to throw new light on the subject. Says the writer: "There is a rather general impression that red meats are richer in nitrogenous elements, and particularly the extractives, than the so-called white meats, altho exact chemical analyses appear hitherto to have been wanting. In the hope of reaching some definite conclusion in this connection, Offer and Rosenquist, on the suggestion of Professor von Noorden, undertook a series of observations to determine the total amount of nitrogen, and the proportion of extractives and of bases, in various kinds of meat, from fish, fowl, cattle, fresh and smoked. It was found that the comparative results were so variable as to be without practical utility. Fish and deer alone always contained the smallest amounts of nitrogenous matters. There thus appears to be no justification for the clinical distinction that is often made between red and white meats, and we are therefore compelled to surrender another unsustained medical tradition."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ELECTRICIAN.

PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES, F.R.S., whose death is announced, is widely known as the inventor of the Hughes system of type-printing telegraphy, and of the microphone, the principle of which is utilized in the form of telephone transmitter now used. From a sketch in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, we learn that he was of Welsh descent, and was born in London in 1831, but when seven years old was brought by his father to Virginia, where the boy grew up and developed a great gift for music. When only nineteen years of age Mr. Hughes was appointed to the professorship of music in the college at Bardstown, Ky., and soon after, having devoted his leisure to science, he also assumed the chair of natural philosophy. Says the writer of the sketch:



THE LATE PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES, F.R.S.

"About this time, the period of rapid telegraphic development, Professor Hughes became deeply interested in the nascent art, and began to develop his printing-telegraph, and in 1855 his first patent on it in this country was taken out. It soon went into practical use in the hands of such men as Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field, and was rapidly improved, especially by the late G. M. Phelps, Sr., passing ultimately into the control of the newly formed Western Union Telegraph Company."

Professor Hughes lived abroad after 1860, and his system of telegraphy was specially successful in the various European countries. In France, it was adopted by the government telegraphs, and he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In Italy the apparatus was adopted on the report of a commission after a trial of six months, and Professor Hughes was decorated again. In 1863 the system was taken up in England, and later it was adopted in Russia, Prussia, and Austria. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 he was awarded a grand gold medal. By 1875, Holland, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Spain had adopted his system and it had come into general use in England. Professor Hughes again distinguished himself by his beautiful original work in connection with the microphone and the induction balance. It is said that his income from his inventions averaged $200,000 a year, and that he has left $1,600,000 from his fortune to be divided among four of the London hospitals."

RAINBOW PHOTOGRAPHY.—A photograph of a rainbow (not the political kind), taken on June 2, 1898, shows that the inside of the bow is much brighter than the outside—a difference not always appreciable to the naked eye. "This difference," says *Ciel et Terre* (Paris), "is due to the existence of secondary bows, unaccounted for in the explanations of Descartes and Newton, but explained by Young on the principle of the interference of light. The necessary condition for the appearance of these secondary bows is that the drops should be of nearly equal dimensions; otherwise there is a confused superposition of the various colors, which are masked in white light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EXPERIMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF GOD'S EXISTENCE.

PROFESSOR ROYCE, of Harvard, has said that in physical science it is "useless to try to do without assumptions, and equally useless to undertake the demonstration of these assumptions by experience alone"; and that "unless you make these assumptions, the spirit of science is not in you." Similarly, says Emma Marie Caillard (in *The Contemporary Review*, December), "developed religion has *its* assumptions, and unless we can make them, the spirit of religion is not in us." She continues:

"The great special postulates of science are for the satisfaction of the intellect. The great special postulates of religion (and we shall refer to both sets more particularly before long) are for the satisfaction of what Scripture calls the 'heart'; and it is mere cant, and very mischievous cant, to say that either heart or intellect has more right to satisfaction than the other. Both equally enter into the constitution of man, and their rights are equal. That being so, we should perhaps expect to find what, in fact, we do find—that their special postulates have a fundamental trait in common. Both alike imply the existence of external reality. To any reader even slightly versed in philosophy it would be superfluous to insist on the fact that external reality is not a direct datum of consciousness. It is a commonplace that we can only directly experience our own subjective states. These lead us to infer something outside ourselves to which they are due; and they may be broadly divided into two classes: (1) Those which are sense-impressions and which lead to the universal yet individual belief in an external sensuous world; (2) those which Lotze calls 'emotions of the mind, attitudes of longing, of devotion, or enthusiasm,' which lead to an equally universal and individual belief in an external supersensuous world. Since these beliefs are due to the 'combining and comparing power of reason' working on impressions in the one case physical, in the other metaphysical, it is obvious that in both cases the kind of world believed in must, in its details, largely depend on culture, age, environment, and personal capacity. Certain broad features are, of course, unalterable. Thus the sensuous world is conceived by all men as subject to the limitations of space and time, the supersensuous world as independent of such limitations."

This fundamental postulate of religion the writer calls the primary "venture of faith." "It *is* a venture, because, tho the postulate of a supreme and eternal righteousness may well be capable of verification, it is exceedingly doubtful whether by us as we are, under our actual conditions, with our present limitations, the method of such verification is discoverable." She continues:

"The postulate of supreme and eternal righteousness excludes the conception of an entirely impersonal universe where the only relations are between *things*, and can be expressed in terms of so-called natural laws. Such a universe has no place for righteousness, supreme or subordinate. It is neither moral nor immoral, but non-moral, just as is inorganic nature, considered simply as such, and not in connection either with sentient or self-conscious beings. These latter are indispensable in a moral universe, and if it is to be indeed a cosmos, and not a chaos where each individual asserts his own independent ideal, then there is needed a moral standard, one by which all other standards are to be tested, and all moral judgments themselves appraised. Such a standard must be personal, or it is no criterion for personal beings; and supreme, or it is of no value to them. To postulate that infinite goodness is at the heart of things is, therefore, to postulate a supreme moral personality. In other words, it is to postulate God. . . . . .

"Put in other words, the suggestion is that those who are uncertain what mental attitude to take up toward this supreme question, and who yet feel that it is supreme, should adopt the divine personality as a working hypothesis, and put it to the crucial test of experiment.

"A fair-minded survey of history is the best justification of the attempt here suggested. However we may account for the fact, there is no doubt that *character*, more than intellect, more even than genius, has been the controlling force in the checkered career of our race. To recognize this, however, is to recognize the ascendency of the moral over all other characteristics of mankind, and such an ascendency is hardly compatible with a non-moral constitution of the universe unless we regard man as an abnormal and unimportant excrescence on the cosmic order, toward the understanding of which a study of human nature can give no help. A *moral* constitution implies, however, as we have seen, a supreme moral personality."

The hypothesis of the divine Personality, says the writer, is to be verified by the test of personal, subjective communion—which is the second great venture of faith. It is to be through a revelation of "the divine spirit to our spirit, of whose reality and significance we can not stand in doubt." Individual certitude "can only be attained by direct individual experiment, made in purity of purpose and in singleness of heart."

WHAT IS A HERETIC?

AFTER several years of comparative peace in the ecclesiastical world, the gates of Janus have again been opened, and within a space of twelve months we have had three conflicts over heresy—that of Dr. Briggs in the Protestant Episcopal Church, that of Dr. McGiffert in the Presbyterian Church, and that of Prof. St. George Mivart in the Roman Catholic Church in England. There is a bacillus of heresy in the air, apparently; and perhaps with a view to finding a way to destroy it, Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) is writing a series of articles in that paper upon heresy. His first article (February 1) might appropriately be entitled "A Gallery of Heretics." In it figure some of the leading religious personages of the day, including the editors of several prominent religious papers. Dr. Buckley begins by an examination of the word "heresy":

"That odious word 'heresy,' in the sense of this term as used in the history of organized Christianity, signifies the holding and avowing or propagating of an opinion contrary to the established creed of an organized church. It is an error held by a professed believer in Christianity. Some persons mistakenly speak of Paine and Ingersoll as heretics. This is entirely wrong. They are infidels. Blackstone stated the official signification under the law of England: 'The second offense is that of heresy, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines publicly and obstinately avowed.' It is similarly used in philosophy and science. As schism is an uncharitable division in a church, so heresy is the setting up of false doctrines by members of the church. The two may very easily run together.

"Luther became a heretic to the Roman Catholics, and was excommunicated. A Roman Catholic detected in the Lutheran ministry to-day would be promptly expelled for heresy.

"To the Presbyterians early Methodists were heretics, and many Presbyterians who adopted Arminian Methodist views were excluded because they rejected the Calvinistic views of predestination, election, and reprobation. Whitefield and his Calvinistic followers denounced Wesley, and would not affiliate with his organization. Among Methodists to-day those who hold and propagate high (not moderate) Calvinistic views with vigor would be counted heretics were they within the Methodist body. . . . .

"For a minister to maintain the Deity of Jesus Christ in a regular Unitarian congregation would be heresy. With their views they would probably not take the trouble to turn such a man out, for they would be liable to be taxed with inconsistency (with their latitudinarian principles); but they would freeze him out.

"Among the Baptists the local congregation is supreme. If a person should boldly and continually deny any one of three distinguishing doctrines of the Baptists (that church-membership depends upon personal profession of faith, thus excluding infants; that the only true baptism is by immersion; and that none should be invited to the communion who have not become members of the church by baptism—that is, by immersion—thus excluding infants and all unimmersed adult professors), he would be ex-

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cluded from the church. If any local church were to adopt such a heresy, it would be disfellowshiped by the association, and by all other Baptist associations and individuals holding the regular Baptist principles.

"The Congregationalists, having practically no controlling organization, admit of more modifications than any other body.

"The Protestant Episcopalians, with their boasted liberty, which, if it has fewer short chains than some others, has heavier long chains than other Protestant bodies, would silence any minister who refused to use the prayer-book, and exclude any one who would invite ministers of other denominations to assist in the administration of the Holy Communion, or would participate with them in so doing; and also would silence any minister who would preach in the pulpits of that church that the present exclusive system of the church is wrong, whether he in practise violated the order of the church or not."

But of all Protestant religious bodies of importance, says Dr. Buckley, the Presbyterian Church is the most thoroughly organized, and expresses itself with the most minuteness in matters of discipline and doctrine. Now, from the disciplinary point of view, Presbyterianism within the past forty years "has suffered greatly from an infusion of Congregationalism":

"The difference between the principles of government of those two bodies is radical. It is the difference between government by presbytery, synod, and general assembly, and the independency of the local church. It is as great as that between a single state and a federal republic. Every Congregational minister who has entered Presbyterianism without coming to the conclusion that Congregationalism is inferior to the Presbyterian form of government, has in spite of himself carried into Presbyterianism, and often exerts unconsciously, a relaxing and sometimes a disintegrating influence upon Presbyterian discipline. The relation of these men to the body is most interesting. One who knows their history and training can foreknow with almost absolute certainty their attitude on most questions before they speak or vote."

Still another "very curious influence" has been exerted upon Presbyterianism by two undenominational papers and by the secular press:

"When Henry Ward Beecher was the editor of *The Christian Union* [now *The Outlook*], and during his entire career, religious matters, freedom, heresy, and so forth, were discussed from the point of view of Congregational liberty. His own exigencies drove him into the equivalent of English independency, resulting in the establishment of two Congregational associations, that for a quarter of a century had little fellowship with each other. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the senior and master mind of *The Outlook*, tho not to the limitation of his accomplished associate, Hamilton Mabie, writes entirely from a Congregational point of view, and where the letter of his discussions is not antagonistic to denominational organization, the spirit of them would dissolve any and all restrictions. In what we here say there is no desire to be offensive to a Christian minister whom we can not but admire, or to misrepresent him. In church government, as in theology, his activities, ability, and the peculiar manifestations of his personality entitle him, much more than even Henry Ward Beecher was entitled, to the distinguishing term, 'The Great Unsettler.'"

"*The Independent* has had mysterious vicissitudes of doctrine. About eighteen years ago it began to show extraordinary tendencies toward what may be called the latitudinarian view in theology usually spoken of as liberal. But suddenly it turned about, and in all the controversies growing out of the sending out by the American Board of unorthodox ministers as missionaries it supported the conservative majority. For several years *The Independent* was recognized as being as conservative as *The Observer*. This was attributed to Mr. Bowen, editor and proprietor, who, as years advanced, appeared to become convinced that the prevalent tendencies were in the wrong way. As soon, however, as he died, *The Independent* seemed as tho arraying itself for a competition with *The Outlook*, to see which could travel faster toward the utmost margin in the direction of diminishing the number of fundamentals and allowing the greatest latitude even in handling those that are left.

"These two papers are a great help to the Congregational party in Presbyterianism. Dr. Briggs was suspended. He treated the suspension with a mixture of respect and contempt. The respect was exhibited in the fact that he did not participate in the administration of the sacraments; the contempt, in that he appeared in many pulpits, telling the people that they might consider the address of the nature of a lecture. There was no reason constitutionally, from the point of view of his heredity or of the Westminster Confession, to believe that he would ever retract or change on this subject. By the Presbyterian standards it would have been proper to depose him from the ministry, and it is strange that the majority of the denomination did not see that it was done.

"If the views of Dr. Briggs were in harmony with Presbyterian standards, or if those standards allowed liberty of teaching to those who held such views, he should have been acquitted. If he was wrong, he should have been deposed. Either result would have made a rallying point. In case of deposition doubtless some would have left the church, but those who remained would have known why they stayed.

"So soon as Dr. McGiffert's book reached our table we gave it a careful reading, and saw that the same views and course which led to the condemnation of Dr. Briggs would require the suspension of Professor McGiffert. No one who justifies the treatment of Dr. Briggs can consistently take any other ground. Those who favored acquittal of Dr. Briggs are consistent with themselves in opposing a similar course with regard to Dr. McGiffert, but not with Presbyterian standards."

THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

THE distant thunders from South African battle-fields do not make the ecclesiastical foemen in the English Church less eager for the religious fray. The much-heralded protest against the archbishops' recent decision adverse to incense and processional lights has at last been presented to Archbishop Temple at Lambeth. The document, signed by nearly fourteen thousand communicants, was handed to the archbishop by a delegation headed by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Edward Spencer Churchill. From the London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Church Standard*, writing under date of January 23, we take the following account of the protest and of Dr. Temple's reply:

"The objectors complain that, firstly, Dr. Temple 'has not merely attempted to define by a new and autocratic exercise of power the ceremonial practise of the church in this land,' but also to press upon dioceses of which he is not the ruler such definition. That tho his Grace's suffragans may submit to this, they, 'as Catholic lay-people, most strenuously protest and will resist to the utmost a precedent which may lead us into a position differing but little from that against which the church rightly protested three hundred years ago'; secondly, they protest against the archbishop's 'attempt to foist upon the church, as her rule of ceremonial, a penal act of Parliament, passed in days of regal autocracy, and intended to meet circumstances entirely different from those of to-day.'

"The Duke of Newcastle agreed that a general council only had power to forbid the use of incense and lights. Lord Edward Spencer Churchill believed that in Disestablishment only could be found a remedy for their grievances. Dr. Temple's reply was both dignified and masterly. He asserted that his 'opinion' was not such a departure as the protesters alleged, that the question was not one of doctrine but simply of ceremonial, and that his action was entirely based on the Book of Common Prayer. Being an officer of the church, he was bound to interpret what she had done, whether rightly or wrongly, and if it seemed to him that the Church of England had removed the ceremonial use of incense from the worship of her members, it was not for him to say she did not mean what she had said. Neither was it fair to say he relied only on an act of Parliament. He laid before the deputation the form in which the prayer-book was finally submitted to the King, and showed that the act was included in its title. It was open to the objectors to say the church did wrong, but if they said that, their business was to go out of it. It was a very serious thing for men to claim that they might pick up here and there from the history of the early church practises they approved and then insist on making them part of the public worship of the Church of England. His Grace reminded them that obedience was unquestionably a Catholic principle, and objected to their

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use of the word 'foisted' as disrespectful as applied to the action of an appointed head of the church. Dr. Temple deprecated the idea of Disestablishment as a settler of these disputes, a measure he described as sure to disappoint even those now trying to accomplish it."

In the mean time, the situation remains unchanged. The bishops met in council in mid-January to consider future action as to the clergy who refuse to obey, but as yet nothing has been announced concerning their decision. The tendency of the episcopate is, perhaps naturally, to scout Disestablishment. The opinion appears to be growing that no new departure, toward either Rome or Geneva, will be made, but that remedial legislation, designed to strengthen the church through greater participation of the laity in its government, will be adopted, thus keeping the English Church true to its ancient doctrine of *via media*.

THE SECRET OF MR. MOODY'S POWER.

THE almost unexampled success which attended Mr. Dwight L. Moody's evangelistic labors has moved to wonder many Christians and non-Christians; for Mr. Moody apparently lacked many of the qualifications usually regarded as necessary for such success. Dr. Lyman Abbott (in *The North American Review*, February) says:

"Without office in church or state; without theological, collegiate, or even the better Sunday-school education; without a church or society behind him to support him, or a constituency, except such as he himself created, to afford him moral support; without any of the recognized graces of oratory, and without any ambition to form a new ecclesiastical organization or a new school of theological thought, and perhaps without the ability to do so; nevertheless, Dwight L. Moody probably spoke to a greater number of auditors than any man of his time in either Europe or America, unless possibly John B. Gough may be an exception, and he spoke on spiritual themes to audiences which were less prepared therefor by any previous spiritual culture than those addressed on such themes by any preacher since Wesley and Whitfield."

What is the secret of this extraordinary power? asks Dr. Abbott. Many persons would reply that it was some personal quality or magnetic power in Mr. Moody which enabled him to appeal directly to men's souls and lead them to any form of creed or life to which his environment and nature had predisposed him; similar in its fundamental principle to the wonderful success of Zarathustra, Paul, Mohammed, Ingersoll, or numberless other men in the history of religion. Dr. Abbott, however, believes that Mr. Moody's power was due to the substance of his teaching; that he drew men to him because he preached Christianity, not as a theory of ethics, or a form of worship, or a philosophy, but as a life and a principle which would free men from remorse for past sin and satisfy their aspiration for the future. Peace and hope are what all men desire, and these Mr. Moody promised and brought to countless thousands. Dr. Abbott says:

"Mr. Moody belonged to a denomination which discards all notion of the priesthood, whose ministry are only laymen performing a special function in a church without orders. In this church he never had such ordination as is generally required of those who desire to exercise ministerial functions. His services were attended neither by baptism nor by the Lord's Supper. He believed that the latter was a memorial service, not a bloodless sacrifice; that any Christian, whether lay or clerical, was equally a priest; to him the church was a meeting-house and the altar a communion-table or table of meeting; and most of his services were held in unconsecrated halls. But never did a High-Church priest of the Anglican Church believe more profoundly that to him had been given authority to promise the absolution and remission of sins, than did Mr. Moody believed that he possessed such authority. Rarely, if ever, did priest, Anglican or Catholic, hear more vital confessions or pronounce absolution with greater assurance. The High Churchman thinks that he derives such power through a long ecclesiastical line; Mr. Moody believed that he derived it through the declarations of the Bible; but both in the last analysis obtained it by their faith in 'one Lord Jesus Christ, . . . who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven.' The one no less than the other spoke, or claimed to speak, by authority; both derived their authority from the same great historic fact; and the attractive power which drew unnumbered thousands to the preaching of Mr. Moody was in its essence the same as that which draws unnumbered thousands to the altar and the Eucharist.

"For myself I believe neither in the authority of the ecclesiastical organization with the churchman, nor in the infallibility of the Book with Mr. Moody. The authority to pronounce absolution and remission for the sins that are past and to proffer this gift of life to fulfil the aspirations of the soul for the future, I take to be spiritual, not ecclesiastical nor traditional, and to belong equally to every one who has received such absolution and remission, and such gift of spiritual life. But I am sure that if we of the so-called liberal faith hope to retain in these more liberal days the attractive power of the church, we can do it only by holding fast to the great historic facts of the birth, life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ essentially as they are narrated in the Four Gospels, and to the great spiritual fact that in the God whom He has declared to us, there is abundant forgiveness for all the past, and abundant life for all the future; and we must declare this, not as a theological opinion, to be defended by philosophical arguments as a rational hypothesis, but as an assured fact, historically certified by the life and death of Jesus Christ and confirmed out of the mouth of many witnesses by the experience of Christ's disciples and followers in all churches and in every age. If we fail to do this, men will desert our ministry for Romanism, Anglicanism, and Evangelism, or, in despair of spiritual life in any quarter, will desert all that ministers to the higher life, and live a wholly material life, alternating between restless, unsatisfied desire and stolid self-content. And the fault and the folly will be ours more even than theirs."

"CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE."

BISHOP MONTGOMERY, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, in a lecture recently delivered before the Newman Club of the latter city, attempted to answer the question as to whether Catholics or Protestants have been most to blame in religious persecution. He begins with a frank "confession of the sins of my own religious denomination," and then states that his object is "simply to show that wrong has been done on both sides, and that we, the children of those who did the wrong, should now endeavor by mutual consent to blot out the very memory of it." He continues (we quote from a report in *The New World*, Rom. Cath., January 6):

"The confession I wish to make is, that in that past for which none of us are responsible many in my own denomination greatly sinned in religious intolerance, and so used the name of the church as to bring shame and discredit upon the whole body—for there is no tenet of the faith that warrants persecution for religious opinions, or of coercing conscience in religious belief. The witnesses called to show that sins of the same nature were committed likewise by others shall be in every instance non-Catholic. And I will say once for all I shall quote them solely for their historical value. I do not here subscribe to their views other than historical, and I adduce them simply because they reflect the consensus of historians on the question, and because, being non-Catholic, they can not be partial to the Catholic Church as against other denominations. Moreover, it will be seen that the arraignment they make is against both Catholic and non-Catholic. . . . . .

"Lecky, in his 'Rationalism in Europe,' vol. i., p. 51, says:

"'These considerations would not make the Roman Catholic Church blameless, but it would palliate her guilt. But what shall we say of a church that was but of yesterday? A church that had as yet no services to show, no claims upon the gratitude of mankind; a church that was by profession the creature of private judgment, and was in reality generated by the intrigues of a corrupt court . . . and which the first explosion of private judgment had shivered into countless sects; which was never-

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theless so pervaded by the spirit of dogmatism that each of these sects asserted its distinctive doctrines with the same confidence and persecuted with the same unhesitating violence as a church which was venerable with the homage of twelve centuries.'

"In the same, vol. ii., pp. 49, 50, he [Lecky] testifies: 'When the Reformation triumphed in Scotland one of its first fruits was a law prohibiting any priest from celebrating mass, or any worshiper from hearing mass, under pain of confiscation of goods for the first offense, or exile for the second, and of death for the third.'

"In 'Macaulay's Essays' (Hampden) the writer says: 'It required no great sagacity to perceive the inconsistency and dishonesty of men who, dissenting from almost all Christendom, would suffer no one to dissent from themselves; who demanded freedom of conscience, yet refused to grant it; who execrated persecution, yet persecuted; who urged reason against authority of one opponent, and authority against the reason of another.'

"Guizot, 'History of Civilization,' p. 261, says: 'The Reformation was not aware of the true principles of intellectual liberty. On the one side it did not know or respect all the rights of human thought; at the very time that it was demanding these rights for itself it was violating them toward others.'

"Hallam, in his 'Constitutional History of England,' vol. i., chap. ii., p. 105, declares: 'Persecution is the deadly original sin of the reformed churches, that which cools every honest man's zeal for their cause in proportion as his reading becomes more extensive.'"

A better spirit has now seemed to take possession of the world, says Bishop Montgomery, tho its progress has been gradual and its mission is by no means fully accomplished.

WHAT A LEADER OF THE JEWS THINKS OF JESUS.

THE recent Dreyfus case and the growing antisemitism of France have called forth two interesting letters exchanged between the champion of Old Catholicism, Père Hyacinthe, and Dr. Max Nordau, the champion of Zionism. The former opens the correspondence by a warm advocacy of the claims of the Jews to the favor of modern nations; but declares that even as official France had condemned Dreyfus solely because he was a Jew, so official Judaism had in its day condemned the innocent Nazarene; and now the time has come for Israel to undo this wrong, and to declare that it does not approve what its forefathers did in this matter. He closes with these words (Paris *Siècle*):

"Do you not believe as I do that the hour has come when this great revision should take place, namely, of the trial at Jerusalem, and that Jesus, the great Jew, should receive the honor he deserves at the hands of his people?"

To this inquiry Dr. Nordau gives the following significant answer:

"It is not my purpose to investigate whether Jesus is an historical personage or only a mythical synthesis of several persons, or even a mythical embodiment of the thoughts and feelings of that age in which tradition has placed his life. At any rate, the picture of Jesus as we have it given by the synoptic gospels is a vague outline and is a typical and ideal Jewish character. He observed the law; he taught the morality of Hillel—love thy neighbor as thyself—he constantly occupied himself with matters of eternity; he felt himself in spiritual communion with God; He despised that which was mortal in his being and all the accidental things of this life on earth. All these are characteristic peculiarities of the best Jews of the time of the Roman supremacy, especially of the Essenes. And as to his origin and his ethical physiognomy, there, too, the language of Jesus was throughout Jewish. For all of his parables, parallels can be found in greater or less abundance in the Talmud. His prayer, the most beautiful that a believer has ever formulated, is the quintessence of Jewish ideas concerning the relations between man and his Creator. The Sermon on the Mount is the substance of rabbinical ethics; its figures and comparisons are common among the rabbis.

"Jesus is soul of our soul, as he is flesh of our flesh, and who, then, could think of excluding him from the people of Israel? St. Peter will continue to be the only Jew who will say of this descendant of David: I know not the man! If the Jews have not to the present time paid that tribute of public honor to the exalted moral beauty of the character of Jesus, the ground for this is to be sought in the fact that those who tormented them did so in his name. The Jews concluded what the Master was from the doings of the disciples. This was a wrong, but it was pardonable on the part of those who were eternally the objects of the never-ending hatred of so-called Christians. But every time that a Jew went back to the original sources concerning Jesus and learned to study Christ without regard to his followers, he was compelled to exclaim in amazement: Without accepting his Messianic claims, this man is of us! He honors our race and we claim him as our own, as we also claim the synoptic gospels as examples of genuine Jewish literature.

"And the revision of his trial? This has been done long since. The most learned specialists in the department of Jewish legal procedure have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the trial of Jesus, as tradition reports it, could never have taken place before a Jewish court of law. If Jesus was condemned to death, it was done by the Roman judge, and no Jew, faithful to his law, had the least thing to do with it.

"Jesus would never have been condemned to death on the cross before a Jewish court, as this method of punishing criminals was not allowed by the Jewish law; and it never could have taken place on a Friday, the evening before the Passover, as the law stringently forbade any execution on that day. If the Jews had condemned Jesus after the manner reported by tradition, then they would have committed a series of crimes, each of which would have been severely punished by the Jewish law. It is accordingly certain that the whole story of the trial of Jesus can be nothing but an act of vengeance intended to punish the Jews for not having recognized the divine mission of Christ.

"And permit me, my honored pater, to add that you are, according to my convictions, greatly mistaken if you think that the Antisemites persecute us for religious reasons. If every Jew in the world could be baptized, their hatred would nevertheless pursue us as long as we are different from other Europeans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LARGEST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.

THE greatest institution of learning in the world, from a numerical point of view, is neither the University of Berlin nor the University of Paris, each with an attendance ranging from five to ten thousand. It is the famous El-Azhar, the great institution of the Mohammedan world, in Cairo, which claims twenty thousand students, and in which the Koran is the sole basis of education. This school was recently visited by a German scholar, Dr. Krumm, from whose description in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 1) we reproduce the following particulars:

For hundreds of years, El-Azhar has been the central seat of the system of education common throughout Mohammedan countries. The university and the mosque belong together; the teaching is purely religious. All science, according to Mohammedan scholars, is based upon the Koran. The latter is used not only as a text-book for grammatical study, but for all branches of learning: all that needs to be known in the department of jurisprudence, history, natural sciences, or geography can be directly or indirectly learned from the Koran! In all matters of learned inquiry this is the last court of appeal, in which God has deposited all the secrets of science. Substantially the same views obtain here that actuated the Calif Omar at the conquest of Alexandria, when, in answer to the question of his general, Ibn-el-Asi, what should be done with the five hundred thousand Greek manuscripts in the Alexandrian library, replied, that if these books contained anything in agreement with the Word of God in the Koran they were superfluous, and if they contained heretical matters they were dangerous. Accordingly the command was given that they be destroyed, and the four thousand public baths of the city were for six months supplied with burning material from this invaluable collection!

The Koran is all sufficient for the teachers of El-Azhar. The

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manla, or professor, still tells his students that the earth is a level disk. The teaching in other departments is of equal scientific value. Yet this school is a power in the East, and probably, more than any other single agency, keeps the Mohammedan world impenetrable to any influence from Western civilization. The entire Moslem world is represented in the student body, those of various nations occupying separate portions of the buildings. One teacher is found surrounded by young men from Java; in the next apartment are East Indians; then Persians; then Syrians; then Turks; near by are found representatives from the West, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco; near these the sons of the South, from the coast districts of Arabia and the oases of the great desert. Many of these students remain in the Azhar for years and do not leave till they are gray.

Recently the writer became acquainted with a sheik in Alexandria who had studied for twenty years in this university. Many enter when they are mere boys and remain to manhood. There are in attendance fully two hundred boys less than ten years of age. Their chief purpose is to memorize the Koran, and when the little black-eyed fellows are slow in this task, they are severely whipped by the masters. The manner of instruction is unique. The teacher sits on a mat among a group of scholars, who also sit with crossed legs, and, accompanied by a regular swing of the body, endlessly repeat one sura or chapter of the Koran after the other.

Are there any forces counteracting this tremendous agency of sterile conservatism? Only a beginning has been made in this direction. The Egyptian public schools, maintained by the state, have done something. The effendis (young men) who have been educated in Europe or by European teachers naturally despise the antediluvian wisdom of the Azhar students. Then, too, the state has ordered special examinations of the Azhar men before giving them an appointment in the civil service, the examinations of the institution itself not being recognized by the authorities. Times are changing, and religious opinion is no longer subject to persecution in the Nile land. This will eventually doom Islam, and, with it, the University of El-Azhar.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE Roman Catholic press in the United States is almost, if not quite, a unit in its support of the Boers in the present war; but that this is not a religious prepossession is evident from the fact that the Roman Catholic press in the British provinces of Canada and in Great Britain itself is strongly pro-British. Cardinal Vaughan, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, in the course of a recent pastoral letter, said:

"This British empire has been raised up by the same Providence that called the Roman empire into existence, and as God used the one toward the attainment of His own divine purposes of mercy, so does He seem to be using the other. In spite of the blunders and crimes committed by many of her sons in building up the empire, the empire has made for peace, for liberty, for law and order. An empire that has power to establish these conditions, which are preliminary to the spread of Christianity, is possessed of a great and sacred trust, not to be surrendered until God Himself shall demand the surrender."

The cardinal adds that millions of human souls in the Dark Continent depend for their temporal and eternal salvation upon the establishment of the reign of law which will follow upon British supremacy. Justice is on the side of England, he says, and in conclusion he orders his clergy to pray for the success of the British arms.

The New Era (London, Rom. Cath.) resents the utterances of the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), to the effect that "the downfall of England would mean the downfall of the greatest of Protestant powers, and hence this should be desired by Roman Catholics." *The New Era* further points out that the aims of Roman Catholics in England are purely religious, and that, in matters of loyalty and public policy, men of that faith are simply Englishman, and have no intention of being made instruments of political schemes by foreigners, whether Roman Catholic or not.

The cardinal's pastoral, however, has met with outspoken criticism in Ireland and America. *The Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, reminds him that Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and Cromwell were among the most eminent of British empire-builders, and says that Irish Roman Catholics, at least, are not ready to admit that the deeds of Cromwell, for instance, were "designed by God for His own wise purposes." A clergyman, said to be Father Barry, author of the recent novel called "The Two Standards," writes thus to the London *Times*:

"SIR: I do not understand why private persons, even if they happen to be priests in charge of missions, should be called upon either to express an opinion regarding the justice of this unhappy war in South Africa, or to pray for the triumph of the British arms. I must frankly declare that I shall do neither. To me it seems that for an individual, ignorant of the state of the case and dependent wholly on newspapers, to decide between the parties at issue would be little less than insane. And if I do not know—as I for one certainly do not—which of these parties is in the right, I am scarcely in a position to call on the Supreme Judge as if I did know, and implore Him to give England the victory. I can pray for peace, and I do so; I can ask that all suffering may be spared which is not requisite to teach men a lesson, to correct or to warn them against the vices now rampant among us of money-worship and luxurious self-seeking; I can pray heartily in the only fit language: 'God defend the right.' But as a Christian, a Catholic, and a priest, how shall I take upon myself the burden of dictating to the Almighty what issue He shall give to a combat like this? I do not understand the patriotism which makes to itself a national God, English, Dutch, or African; and accordingly I decline to lay upon the altar my personal prejudices in the shape of a petition for victory to the side where birth or position happens to have placed me."

Later, however, Cardinal Vaughan appears to have slightly modified his position under stress of the continued British defeats, in which he hears the voice of Providence making plain a great lesson to the British people. He says, in another letter to his clergy, setting apart the feast of the Holy Name as "a day of special prayer": "There can be no doubt that when God by means of a small people holds in check for months, as He has done, the army of the richest nation in the world, He is speaking to that nation in language we can not fail to hear."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia, January 17) thus comments on the second letter:

"This change of tone is so significant that none can overlook it; neither can any one avoid wondering how it comes that nothing less than a series of the most awful reverses in the field can avail to show even a distinguished theologian the right and wrong in a quarrel whose facts are patent to the whole reading world."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE meeting of the Ecumenical Missionary Council in Carnegie Hall, New York, from April 1 to May 1, is to be an event of very considerable importance. The conference is to be wider and more representative than any other previously held. All the chief Protestant denominations are to send prominent delegates.

THERE seems to be no question that the Church of the Latter-Day Saints is increasing in membership. The Philadelphia *Press* (January 5) prints the following statistics showing the work already accomplished by the missionary department of that church:

State.	Converts.	Elders Working.
Illinois	250	51
Missouri	100	20
Iowa	100	18
Indiana	275	42
Michigan	75	16
Wisconsin	100	20
Minnesota	75	17
Dakotas—North and South	100	20
Nebraska	60	18

This does not include the missionary work in the Southern States, which is said to be still more successful.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IT is thought in Europe that Russia will now attempt to extend her empire on the road to British India, and especially that she will endeavor to acquire a port on the Persian Gulf. "Without a port, we can not remain predominant in Persia," says the *Turkestanskija Viedomosti*. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks that Great Britain need not seriously be feared. It says:

"The bogey of British power has been flaunted in the face of the civilized world once too often, and a small but resolute nation has accepted the challenge. England has claimed to be predominant everywhere. The nations are tired of her pretensions, and as soon as diplomacy has been forced to act in accordance with public opinion, there will be an end to this tyranny of the seas. We would be very tame if we did not endeavor to obtain a port in the Persian Gulf at this juncture."

The *Vestnik Europy*, however, thinks it would be wisest to act only in friendship with Great Britain. We summarize its remarks as follows:

If we acquire Herat, Great Britain may endeavor to destroy our power in the far East, and it is not at all certain that she would not succeed. As for the Persian Gulf, it is much to be questioned that we can establish ourselves there in opposition to Great Britain. Moreover, there is no real need for an expansion policy. We have much arable land, our population is not crowded, and we do not need India and her starving millions. Russia has advocated lasting peace at The Hague; how is peace possible if every state endeavors to make use of the difficulties of its neighbor for its own selfish ends?

The *Sviet* would prefer another attack upon Turkey, and even a war against Germany, "as Russia can not enjoy India in comfort unless the power of the Germans is broken." The Breslau *Schlesische Zeitung* doubts that Russia is quite ready to advance upon India, altho an attack upon Britain's favorite possession would be very popular. The railroad is finished only to Kusck, says the paper. It is now intended to carry it to Karki before warlike operations are risked, unless Russia is forced to undertake them. Col. York von Wartenburg, according to the Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt*, expressed himself to the following effect before the Military Society:

The Russian occupation of Herat will most likely be followed by an English occupation of Candahar. Then follows the struggle for the possession of Kabul. In this it will be of utmost importance which side the Emir of Alghanistan chooses, as he commands 37,000 men. It is, therefore, most likely that a diplomatic struggle will precede the military one, and the winner in the former will precipitate the latter. Russia's chances are not bad. The Emir cares less about Herat than Candahar. Candahar is more closely bound up with the rest of Afghanistan. Once the Russians reach Kabul, India is seriously threatened. If Russia can be forced to evacuate Herat, then everything remains unchanged. The Emir will probably be influenced by the fact that Russia has always gained her point, while Great Britain has often been forced to come to terms. Great Britain is not able to drive the Russians out of Samarkand and Merv. Russia, therefore, risks only part of her power and prestige. Great Britain risks all.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* considers outside help for Great Britain altogether out of the question, if the struggle between the English and Russians begins in Central Asia. "Great Britain has never shown consideration to others," says the paper; "she must rest content in her 'splendid isolation.'" The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The way Russia has shown how she can handle her troops will doubtless make a deep impression upon the natives. How far Russia will go just now depends doubtless upon circumstances. . . . The mobilization of Russian troops may not be a direct invitation to revolt, but it certainly is a hint to the Indians that Russia would intervene if a revolt did occur."

Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, in *The Contemporary Review*, advises Great Britain to temporize, and above all not to prevent by force the Russian occupation of a Persian port, as this would cause needless trouble. We summarize his remarks as follows:

Worse than the occupation of a Persian port by Russia would be the establishment of a Russian embassy at Kabul. Great Britain has hardly any influence in Kabul. The Emir has always refused to admit a British officer as resident, and Britain's representative is a native. Now it is given out that the Emir will admit foreign emissaries. Imagine Kabul as the gathering-ground of Russian, French, and German officers! It would destroy the hope of the Government of India as regards its own influence in the choice of a new emir.

The writer closes his article as follows:

"We will not have our hold on Afghanistan weakened or undermined by any insidious proposal to have it placed on the basis of Abyssinia, and we will encourage the Ameer, and after him the chiefs and tribes of Afghanistan, to cling to their cherished independence by showing ourselves the most studious regard for it. The Ameer's vanity may have impelled him to listen to a project for being received in the circle of majesties, but His Highness requires our cooperation to give it effect, and that will certainly be withheld. We are willing to make every reasonable concession to Russia, and if there is any solid basis for Count Cassini's assurance to the American people that 'Russia is becoming more and more of a commercial nation,' then she ought to take the substance in the Persian port and consent to lose amiably the shadow in 'the permanent resident at Kabul.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE ENGLISH ARE UNPOPULAR.

ENGLISH journals and speeches by English statesmen give abundant evidence of late that they realize and in many cases keenly deplore the fact that as a nation and as a people they are exceptionally unpopular, especially in Europe. Presumably the discovery is not pleasant; but the majority of English journals find explanations which are not displeasing to their readers nor humbling to the national pride. The London *Times*, for instance, explains the fact about as follows: Great Britain in general and Englishmen in particular have aroused widespread jealousy by reason of their superiority. The English are rich and happy, prosperous and powerful beyond precedent. They are the leaders of the highest civilization, and the world would retrograde if the impulse England gives it along the path of progress were to cease. England is hated for her virtues and for the success they have brought to her.

Such reflections, however, do not satisfy everybody in England, and *The Westminster Gazette* has taken the trouble to inquire among other nations for an explanation of this aversion. We give a few of the results of this inquiry, which are published in a series of articles. Mlle. Claire de Pratz speaks for French society thus:

"They [Englishmen] probably mean well, but their manners are shockingly uncivil to the neat waitress at the Bouillon or to the jovial omnibus conductor. The English abroad, both among the upper and lower middle class, are rather inclined to think, if they pay well, everything is right. But that is not so in France, where the manners and speech of the simpler classes, which Englishmen call the lower classes, are as good as those of the more educated. If the English residents and tourists in France were a little more courteous in their behavior to them, it would be appreciated and would earn for the Englishmen in Paris a better reputation. I am afraid that feeling of caste will never entirely be eradicated from the English race. The contempt of the upper middle class for the working-class is terribly evident to the observer who stays some time in England. '*La vraie politesse viens du cœur*' ['True politeness comes from the heart'] is an old French proverb well ingrained into the whole of the

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French nation, and it is because the middle-class Englishman does not seem to know that proverb that he makes himself unsympathetic to the average French person. Therefore, why do English men and women put on their very worst manners and ugliest clothes when they come to France? It is, to say the least, impolite in a country where politeness is so much esteemed."

Another writer, speaking for the Germans, says:

"The primary reason [for the dislike], I fancy, is a difference in temperament. The average German compared to the average Britisher does not, at first sight, cut a good figure. He has no idea of being dignified; of reserve he knows nothing at all. In fact, a certain degree of childish simplicity clings to him all his life. The Britisher appearing upon the scene with proud reserve and stony stare at so much *abandon* impresses the German profoundly, and inclines him at the outset to admire this grave, intelligent, superior being. But as he finds that his genial advances are repelled, that his manners are plainly considered bad, and that he is treated *de haut en bas*, his admiration is nipped in the bud; for, with all his child-like frankness, he is observant and reflective above his fellows, and it does not take him long to discover that, in the matter of culture and intelligence, he, in nine cases out of ten, is superior to the average Briton. Then the Englishman detests the German's free-and-easy manners, which he considers bad; while the German holds that it is a mere matter of opinion whether English or German manners are best."

Victor de Brandt declares that the Hungarians are, politically, the friends of England; socially, they detest Englishmen. He gives ten reasons for this detestation, of which the last three are as follows:

"8. John Bull, when traveling at home, contents himself with the limited sitting accommodation the railway or 'bus companies allow him; when traveling abroad, he always somehow manages to appropriate a space of two seats for himself.

"9. John Bull's politeness in Austria is not proverbial. On entering the elegant shops in Vienna or Prague or Budapest he does not uncover his head, according to Austrian custom; or he will raise his hat to a lady, but not bow to her; or he will enter the opera-house in his cycling suit.

"10. Finally—which I should have included in the category of his political transgressions—John Bull is accused by the Austrians of entertaining a strange predilection for waging war with small nations and savage peoples, in which, as a rule, all the odds are in his favor. In connection with this, however, I may terminate with an Austrian proverb:

"'Der Krug (no allusion to Kruger!) geht so lang zum Brunnen, bis er doch endlich bricht.'

"Anglice: 'The jug goes so long to the well, until it finally breaks.'"

In Italy, in Spain, and especially in Portugal, the same sentiments seem to prevail. Greece, Bulgaria, and other Eastern states, where English tourists are comparatively little known, are lately mentioned as favorable exceptions.

This state of things does not fail to arouse misgivings. *The Daily Telegraph*, which warns especially against the manner in which the Germans are treated, fears a *débacle* unless Englishmen mend their ways, and expresses a fervent hope that the small nation in South Africa may teach Britons to be more respectful to other people.

Political as well as social reasons are assigned. Paul de Cassagnac, in answer to an Englishman's question, "Who is France's hereditary enemy?" said: "England, of course; every time we have tried to be on good terms with her, we have been cheated." The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* says that Chamberlain's "new diplomacy" makes England hated everywhere. This continual abuse of other nations and of foreign statesmen, it thinks, is tiresome. Spain has been called by the English a dying nation; Germany, a country of less importance than the Australian colony of Queensland; the Czar is the devil; the Transvaal, a vassal state. As Lord Rosebery justly remarks, such freedom of expression sometimes makes unpleasant explanations necessary.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

A FAMINE is raging in India such as even that starving country has rarely witnessed. Much is being done to relieve suffering, and yet much less than on former occasions, for, as Lord Curzon remarked, "All the energies of Britain are engaged in the South African war." We quote the following from the Government circular published in Calcutta:

"Already the ratio of persons relieved to the population in a number of districts exceeds the standard of fifteen per cent. laid down by the Famine Commission in 1878, as the maximum for the worst months of the year. When this is the case at the very outset of the famine, it is impossible to predict to what height the numbers may rise in succeeding months. The assurance hitherto entertained as to the financial soundness of the famine relief system is thus gravely shaken. The question necessarily arises whether there are not undue prodigality and profusion in the relief at present being dispensed, and whether proper care is being exercised to confine it to the absolutely destitute section of the population."

The suggestion that any one not in direct need has applied for work under the famine regulations is indignantly resented in the Indian papers. The Bombay *Guardian* says:

"This is the first time we have heard it suggested that those accepting famine relief works and famine relief wages were reposing in the lap of luxury. The normal condition of the poorest in this country is terrible, and the condition on relief works is yet worse, so that 'prodigality' and 'profusion' as applied to relief operations can refer only to the numbers admitted to the coveted position, and not to the position of individuals so admitted. But we see in such words an acknowledgment on the part of the Government of the uncontrollable proportions to which the acute distress is likely to attain, so that relief on the usual famine scale would exhaust the Government resources."

The Calcutta *Friend of India* points out that the cattle have nearly all died, and that classes of the population which hitherto did not apply for relief are now compelled to do so. In the Government report all these facts are admitted, yet misgivings are expressed as to the distress of the people who apply for relief work. *The Friend of India* says:

"As a further justification of their mistrust, the Government of India gravely cites the fact that the proportion to population of persons in receipt of relief in certain districts already exceeds that which the Famine Commission of 1898 thought likely to be so in the worst months of the year; as if nature could be tied down by the opinion of the commissioners, or conditions which the Government admits to be unprecedented could be deprived of their natural effects by the fact that the commissioners had not anticipated them!"

Allison Garland, who has visited the famine districts for the London *Morning Leader*, writes to the following effect:

The authorities doubt that twenty per cent. of the cattle can be saved, and animals worth fifty to one hundred rupees are offered for sale for one rupee. Even then no one will buy them. There are not even draft oxen enough to transport the skins. This is a very serious loss, for the ryots depend upon their cattle when tilling the fields. Before the middle of June no rain can be expected. Children are sold by their parents for five to ten annas [ten to twenty cents] apiece. Some mothers are willing to give them away for nothing, fearing to see them die before their eyes. The Government does its best, but that is little compared with the needs of the population. It is reckoned that four cents a day will keep body and soul together in the case of a Hindu, yet even at this low rate all can not be looked after. Over $8,000,000 had been expended in January.

Frederick Greenwood, in *The Westminster Gazette*, writes as follows:

"Lord Curzon was right when he said, 'If the war absorbs all interest, so does it exhaust all generosity.' All or nearly all generosity is exhausted by the war, no doubt. Open a public subscription list for the Indian calamity, and partly, perhaps,

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because it is so enormous a misfortune, so entirely beyond all hope of adequate relief, little success should be expected. Then, irregular as the proceeding may be, and signally inconvenient with the prospect of a shilling income tax, the Treasury must 'part.' Why, when we are spending millions by the score, thousands and thousands for the mere mistaken detention and overhauling of foreign ships—why may we not add to the bill of the year a million or so for so good, so dutiful, so wise a purpose as this? Sixty millions added to the debt, or sixty-one, does it matter so much? Does it matter so much when we think of the purpose to be served or the duty to be shirked? Few of us out of the offices of Her Majesty's Treasury can think so."

THE PLIGHT OF AUSTRIA.

MINISTRIES have been supplanting each other of late almost as quickly in Austria as in France. The Wittek cabinet has given place to a Koerber cabinet, and still there is no certainty of a reconciliation of the contending races. But it is evident that the Emperor is aroused to the necessity of exercising firmness, if the unity of his empire is to be preserved. For some time past the Czechs have been using the army as a theater for their demonstrations. In the army all orders are given in German, and replies must be made in German. Thus it has been for centuries. The Czechs now, in order to emphasize their nationality, have begun to answer "*Zde*" instead of "*Hier*" at roll-call. The Emperor, however, has made it clear that he regards this as a serious breach of discipline. According to the Vienna *Freie Presse*, the following colloquy occurred between him and Dr. Strausky, a German Jew who has become one of the leaders of the Czechs:

"'Let me tell you [said the Emperor] that I am irreconcilable in this *Zde* question, and that I will proclaim martial law, if necessary. The people must obey. In army matters I understand no joking, and I can tell you now that I will pardon no one punished in connection with this matter. . . . It is evident that the better educated have instigated the masses.' Dr. Strausky replied: 'It is true, Your Majesty, that the better educated have taken the lead. But the educated can read the law, and the law says nothing of either *Hier* or *Zde;* it requires that the reservists merely have to hand in their passes, when called.' The Emperor: 'Tut, tut, doctor, these are lawyer's quibbles. I tell you that in all service matters German is the only language of the army.'"

The Emperor said he should be sorry if serious riots occurred, but he was determined to remain firm. In the mean time, the Czechs and their friends are charged with seriously endangering the union of Austria and Hungary. The Berlin *National Zeitung* says:

"The Emperor has personally interested himself in the settlement of the *Ausgleich* [agreement regarding the share each half of the empire is to bear in the joint expenses]; but the Czechs endanger it by their obstruction. In this they are secretly assisted by the Clericals, Poles, South-Slavs, and the feudal lords. The Czechs themselves are not strong enough to obstruct the passage of any laws; but through the duplicity of the other parties they get their way. This means practically the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire. No wonder that the Hungarians are somewhat worried."

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, however, thinks the Czechs will temporarily give in, and for the following reasons:

The *Zde* question would never have arisen had not the Government continually petted the Czechs. It appears impossible to preserve German as the language of public service and yet please the Slav federation in everything else. That the Emperor realizes the contradiction is doubtful. He is chiefly concerned for the army, and the *Zde* question is in his opinion a danger to army discipline. That his personal intervention will be effective is quite possible. The Czech leaders have now for some time been away from the Government crib. They may give the signal to drop these unprofitable *Zde* demonstrations, and pass the *Ausgleich*. In this way they can pose as the loyal supporters of the throne. The result will be new concessions to them, rather than a strengthening of the Germans.

The Germans evidently despair of keeping the empire together. Excesses formerly confined to the Czechs are now committed by them. Thus at Linz a German-speaking soldier publicly sang the "Wacht am Rhein," and a riot between the citizens—all Germans—and the Czech soldiers was the result. The Moscow *Viedomosti* admits that the army must become ineffective unless it has one language, but fears that grave complications may follow. The introduction of another language seems out of the question, as the Germans are still numerically much stronger than any other nationality in Austria. The London *Morning Post* says:

"The power of the Austrian Parliament, which has many and important functions to perform, has been exhausted by constant and fruitless struggles. Every few months there is talk of compromise, but when details are approached neither party will give way. To the Czechs nothing is sacred. They are in practical alliance with the Clerical Party, whose one endeavor is to depress Austria-Hungary till the Triple Alliance breaks down, the Italian monarchy goes overboard, and the temporal power of the Pope is revived. The army is not an anti-Czech institution, but it is the great unifying influence in the country and the guaranty for the maintenance of Austria-Hungary's important place in Europe. The army is not large viewed from the modern standpoint, but those who know say that it is on the whole honestly governed, and consequently efficient. A country like Austria-Hungary can not afford to sacrifice such an important asset. The Emperor-King is quite right when he says that separatism in the military fabric is a thing which he deems it impossible to discuss."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Martin Luther Not the Father of Mormonism.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Your reprint in part of an article from *The Catholic Mirror* of December 23, 1899, demands a reply; said communication being an assault not only on Luther and the church bearing his name, but upon the entire body of Protestant Christians. . . . Pages could be filled with extracts from Luther's works to show how strictly and strenuously he insisted on monogamy. Even the letter to Landgrave Philip, which the writer to *The Catholic Mirror* turns to his use, shows Luther to be an out-and-out monogamist. He therein expressly takes the ground that "God has so instituted marriage that it is to be a society between two persons only, and no more, so long as they both do live. . . . And whereas ever since the beginning and conformably to creation it has been so held that one man is to have (for wife) no more than one woman, such law is a praiseworthy one, and the churches so receive it; and a contrary law is not to be made or enacted. For Christ (Matthew xix.), citing the passage 'And the two shall be one flesh,' reminds us how marriage was constituted before the fall, and that thus it should be now." Besides, an honest use of this same letter demands a restatement showing how earnestly the authors therein plead and remonstrate with the landgrave not to carry out his determination to take to himself a second wife, while bound to another. Every conceivable argument is urged to dissuade him from the act; and it is only under the stress of circumstances that the writers make the concession that, should Philip insist on his course, they would defend him as best they might. In this one instance, then, Luther and his colaborers went astray; he felt it, and subsequently deplored his weakness, as the entire Lutheran Church from that day on to this may be said to have deplored it. . . . . .

While Luther maintained that marriage in order to be Christian in its character and appointments must be sanctified by the word of God and with prayer, he held that in its essence it is a purely civil relation of one man to one woman, and that as such it belongs within the sphere of nature and not of grace. He therefore denounced the theory that marriage is essentially and specifically a Christian institution, a sacrament of the church, and subject primarily to churchly jurisdiction. . . . . .

Luther charges one Lamech by name to be the father of polygamy; and giving Genesis iv. 19 for authority, he discusses the innovation in terms by no means flattering to the son of Methusael. Moreover, the writer for *The Mirror* evidently does not know, as charity bids us to assume, that Luther has written a paper of some length expressly directed against bigamy (see Works, Erl. Ed., vol. 65, p. 206); and a severer denunciation of plural marriage than this can not be found in all literature. Reviewing a pamphlet or booklet indorsing polygamy and unscriptural grounds for divorce by some unknown author, signing himself Neb. Tulrichus, he says: "Whosoever would have my opinion of this book, let him hear. Thus says Dr. Martin of Neobuli book: he who follows this varlet and his book and thereupon takes to himself more than one wife, insisting such to be his right, for him may the devil season a bath in the pits of hell. Amen!" Then, having repeated his protest against every attempt to legalize such acts, he continues: "And much less will I consent to establishing the right of divorce for any man (unless his wife have by open adultery already divorced herself)—a view (of divorce) this same varlet is also bent on promulgating."

C. H. L. SCHUETTE.

COLUMBUS, O., February 1, 1900.

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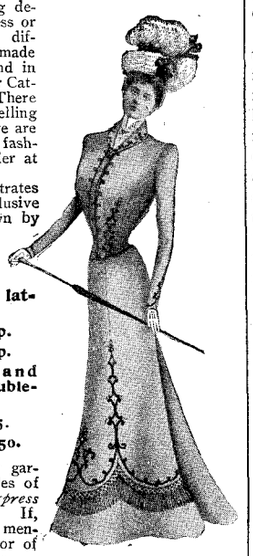

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul King, of Bangkok, writes, November 2, 1899:

Nearly all of what can be properly termed public works that exist to-day in Siam have been constructed during the last ten years. Prior to that time, only a few canals, a very few streets, and a limited extent of telegraph line existed in the country.

The construction of railroads began in 1891, altho a horse-car line has been started in Bangkok in 1889. The first line of railway was about 15 miles in length, narrow gage, and running from Bangkok, the capital, to Pak Nam, the port at the mouth of the Menam River. This enterprise is called the Pak Nam Railway Company, Limited, and pays 7 per cent. dividends regularly. The second was the Government line, from Bangkok to Korat, a distance of 165 miles. This line, which was begun in 1892 and is standard gage, is now nearly completed and will cost the Government nearly $33,000 gold per mile. All the materials for this line have been manufactured in England, Germany, and Belgium.

A line from Ban Mayee to Chiengmai, a distance of about 400 miles, has been started, and the first division of about 50 miles is under construction. This line will also be standard gage. No manufactured materials to speak of have as yet been purchased for this line.

A line of meter gage (39.37 inches) will possibly be started next year, running to Ratburi, 45 miles, and Petchaburee, 73 miles, from Bangkok toward the Burmese frontier. The survey only is completed, and no materials for construction have yet been ordered.

The King has just granted a franchise to Prince Chow Sai to build 70 miles of light railway from the Menam River to the Nakawn Nayoke River, with several branches. This passes through a rich rice country, where there is a large population. The King has also a railway program consisting of lines east and west aggregating more than 500 miles of additional railways; but the revenue of the country is not sufficient to carry out all these works at one time. For this purpose, it is not unlikely that the Government may negotiate a loan in the near future.

A privave syndicate in 1887 obtained a concession for street-railway lines in Bangkok. These were built for horse-cars in 1889 and changed to an electric-trolley system in 1892. This line is crowded with passengers all day long and pays 12 per cent. on the investment. The rolling stock, machinery, and wire for this road have all been bought in America; the rails in Europe. It is probable that this line will be extended in the near future, and that another similar system will be built.

Vice-Consul-General Reinberg, of Guayaquil, on November 30, 1899, reports that on November 27 a fire broke out in the center of the city and within a few hours an entire block, comprising some of the most important public buildings, was destroyed. These included the theater, the San José Church, the San Vincente College, and the main office of the custom-house, in the warehouses of which was stored upward of $500,000 worth of merchandise; there were besides several stores and private residences, and it is estimated the total loss will pass $1,000,000. None of the buildings and only an insignificant part of the merchandise were protected by insurance. Only by extraordinary exertions was the fire confined to this block. Mr. Reinberg adds: Nearly all Guayaquil edifices are of pitch pine, and the water-supply is defective. The members of the municipal fire brigade, aided by steam fire-engines (the best of which are American), distinguished themselves by preventing a repetition of the memorable calamity of 1896, when in less than twenty-four hours

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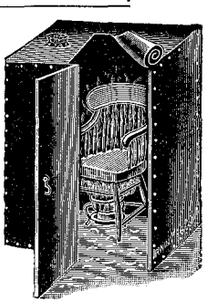

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To Chaperone Young Ladies in Berlin.

A woman, who is a college graduate, an experienced teacher, and has traveled abroad, wishes four young ladies to chaperone in Germany for the year 1900-1901. References required and given. Address Chaperone, care editor *Literary Digest.*

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an almost entire gluten food meets these requirements. You use much less of it than of other foods, to feed a like number of persons.

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WATCH THE COOK.

The selection and preparation of our food has more to do with our health than many suppose. The great American disease, dyspepsia, originates in a majority of cases in the kitchen. The food is poorly prepared, improperly cooked, and the stomach can not digest it.

Take, for instance, oatmeal; few cooks take the trouble to cook it five hours, most of them only boil it a few moments, and consider it ready to be served. The result is that when taken into the stomach in this condition, it forms a starchy, sticky mass, and not only is a burden for the stomach to handle, but retards the digestion of other foods. It has been stated by prominent physicians that oatmeal and other cereal foods that were not properly cooked were one of the prime causes of dyspepsia. Always cook cereal breakfast foods five hours.

The safest and most economical food to serve is Granola. This is a combination of wheat and other cereals that have been carefully and thoroughly cooked, thus turning the starch into dextrin, and rendering it easy of digestion and assimilation, making it the most nutritious of foods. A careful analysis by an expert chemist shows that one pound of Granola equals, in food value, three of beef.

Granola not only appeals to the good judgment of those who would preserve their health, but to the thrifty housewife, for all it requires is a little milk poured over a few teaspoonfuls, and it is ready to be served. The rich, nutty flavor obtained by the process of manufacture makes it delicious. Leading grocers sell it. The package bears a picture of the famous Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium. A postal card from a reader of the LITERARY DIGEST, bearing the name of the grocer who does not sell Granola, sent to the Sanitarium Health Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich., will bring a free sample.

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eighty-three blocks of the best part of the city were swept away. The loss of the statistical information which was on file in the custom-house (and was especially valuable when this consulate-general was called upon for information of a commercial character) will seriously affect the completeness of future reports. There is some talk of replacing the old-fashioned hand machines with steam fire-engines, a water-tower, etc., and, in view of the serious menace to property interests, it is probable that steps may be taken, and perhaps the superior merits of American appliances will be borne in mind.

Vice-Consul-General Hanauer writes from Frankfort, November 18, 1899:

During late years, Warsaw has become the center of the watch trade in Russia. The dealing between foreign and Russian merchants are consummated there, these parties meeting once a year for the transaction of business in this line. At this time, the Russian buyers from Moscow, Tula, Saratow, and Siberia give orders for the next twelve months, and settle for past purchases. This trade is quite important. A few Geneva watch-making firms sell over 1,000,000 rubles' worth here annually. Swiss watch manufacturers purpose now to establish an extensive depot of goods in their line at Warsaw, to increase the sales and monopolize the Russian watch market. They have applied to the Swiss consul in Warsaw to furnish them detailed information. Our expert associations would do well to obtain similar data from our consuls.

PERSONALS.

MISS ELIZABETH M. TAYLOR, a graduate of the Boston University Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar, has been appointed a regular member of the legal staff of the city of Boston, and is the first woman lawyer ever employed by that city. Her work will be entirely in connection with land titles, and she will have nothing to do with court practise.

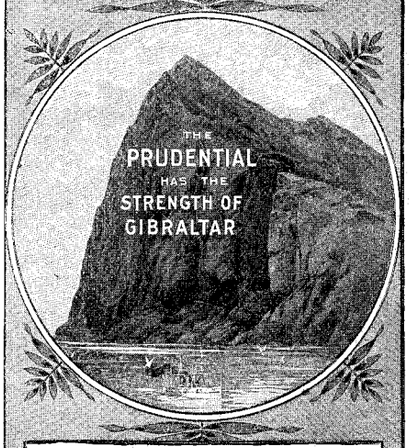
SOME time ago John L. Sullivan appeared before a New York judge in a suit brought by a creditor. The case established the fact that the once premier pugilist of the world had absolutely no tangible assets. Sullivan claims to have earned over $1,000,000 in the last twenty years. He is not certain how he spent it all. He estimates that he has given away $200,000, and spent $200,000 for liquid refreshment and some $100,000 in gambling. His legitimate living expenses he figures at $200,000, his training at $100,000, and unfortunate business ventures at $200,000. He also claims the honor of having built a court-house in Purvis, Miss. It happened in this way: When he fought Jake Kilrain in 1889, the Mississippi State officers were hot on his trail. They caught him after the fight in Nashville, and brought him to Purvis. Purvis needed a court-house, and John L. gave up $18,000, and the temple of justice was built.

IF we may believe one of the audience at the Navy League meeting at Rottingdean whereat Mr. Kipling made a speech, that author is not built for an orator, says the New York *Tribune*. "When," writes his hearer, "he showed face in the schoolroom—it was crowded—his Rottingdean neighbors cheered him mightily, and he blushed like a great kid. When he got up on the platform to speak he was as white as a ghost. He had evidently learned his little speech off by heart, and spun it out at a terrific rate. Of course, that was nervousness. It struck me that he felt if he were to hesitate he would be lost. The Big Englanders will never get Kipling as a platform spouter. He'd collapse at the end of his third meeting. After he

Phenomenal Improvements.

More than $100,000 were spent during 1899 in improvements in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park), New York City; more than $5,000 added in new sidewalks; $20,000 to Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, etc. See "New York City Investment," page facing reading in front.

The Prudential



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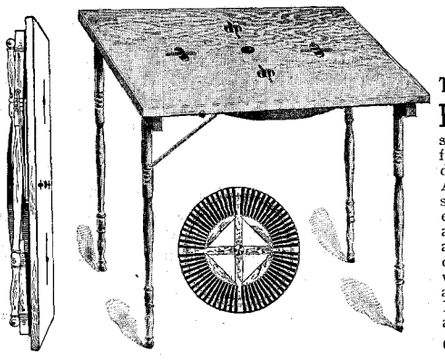
had done speaking he jumped off the platform, and for five minutes or so sat fidgeting in a chair; then suddenly he picked up his overcoat, slung it on his arm, and bolted from the schoolroom as if somebody had yelled, 'The roof's giving way!' So he never heard the professional Navy League lecturer—and he didn't miss much. I should mention that, while making his speech, Kipling gazed fixedly over the heads of the audience at a lantern stuck on the wall, and never moved either his head or hands. He spent the afternoon decorating the schoolroom with flags, bunting, etc., but I can't say much for his decorative taste; the stuff was strung across and across in the crudest way. The Rottingdean folk seem to be very fond of him."

THERE are very few people who know that the great Napoleon once applied for permission to enter the British navy. Such, however, according to the English *Naval and Military Record*, is the fact, and Mr. Goschen has recently discovered in the archives of the admiralty the original letter in which the request is made by Bonaparte, then a student at Brienne. He was, as every one knows, then preparing for a military career, but the school inspectors reported that he would make an excellent naval officer, and Sir William Fraser relates that his application to the British admiralty was due to the influence of his fellow student, Lawley, afterward Lord Wenlock. Bonaparte, when sending the letter, expressed his belief that the application would not be successful, because, tho not religious himself, he came of a fanatically Roman Catholic family, and at that time Roman Catholics were not welcome on British war-ships. As we all know, Bonaparte proved a true prophet. Singularly enough, it was only chance which, at a later date, prevented him from entering the British army. Paoli, the Corsican 'patriot,' strongly urged him to do so. Paoli at that time had some influence in British military circles, and would have procured Napoleon a commission. The latter considered the offer seriously, and then declined it on the ground that the French Revolution offered brilliant opportunities for a young officer just starting his career. So he placed his sword at the disposal of his adopted country.



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Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are, no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price for one table, $7.00, for three tables to one address, $18.00, delivered free. Send for circular.

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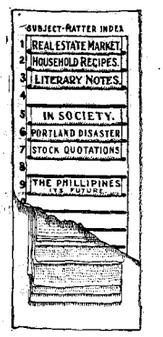

Sample page which explains itself.

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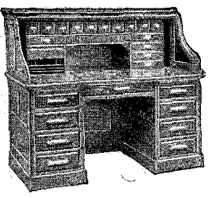

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Seven Artistic Asters,

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This is "the only salesman" of the largest mail seed trade in the world, and tells all about the

Best Seeds that grow.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Probable Author.—"Let me see," said the man at the desk, pausing with his pen in air, "who was the author of 'Twice-Told Tales'?" "Chauncey Depew, wasn't it?" suggested the man at the other desk.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Aguinaldo Syrup.—"What does this mean?" said old Mr. Snooper, who was poking around in the grocery. "I see you have this labeled 'Aguinaldo syrup.' Do you mean to tell me that we are getting maple syrup from the Philippines?" "Oh, no," the clerk replied; "it runs well, that's all."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

A Natural Swelling.—PHYSICIAN (with ear to patient's chest): "There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once."

PATIENT (anxiously): "That swelling is my pocketbook, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much."—*Harlem Life.*

Philadelphia, Again!—BROWN: "Yes, sir, this is a wonderful age in which to live! What do you suppose our great-grandfathers would say if

"Well, I am Delighted!

At last Jones has an American Typewriter. Now this is a creditable letter for any office, and such a relief from his pen scribbled puzzles. I'll wager Jones will do some business now."

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they were told that a person went to sleep in Boston and woke up in Philadelphia?"

JONES: "I presume they would want to know what it was that woke him up."—*Puck.*

Reminiscent of Shakespeare.—VISITOR: "What a racket the steam makes, clanking through the pipes!"

FLAT-DWELLER (shiveringly): "Yes. It reminds me of one of Shakespeare's plays."

VISITOR: "Which—'The Tempest?'"

FLAT-DWELLER: "No. 'Much Ado about Nothing.'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Another Plan.—AGED ADMIRER: "Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you!"

MISS DE YOUNG: "Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother."—*New York Weekly.*

A Complete Education.—"Oh, yes!" said Mrs. Smith whose husband had become suddenly rich by a find of ore on his land. "I want Maud to make a speci-al'-ity of music. If she gets on well this year I want to send her to the Smithsonian Institution next year, and I want her to finish at the Boston Observatory."—*Exchange.*

It Hadn't Worked with Him.—"Dere's one t'ing about me," said Meandering Mike. "I ain't superstitious." "Don't you believe in no lucky signs?" asked Plodding Pete. "Nary. I know by experience dey's notin' in 'em. I've traveled de roads from Maine to California. Jes' look at me. I don't look lucky, do I?" "Not a bit." "An' yet I'm willin' to bet I've found more hoss-shoes dan any other man in de world."—*Washington Star.*

Moses Was an Exception.—George Q. Cannon, the Utah statesman, once attended an irrigation congress, at which a drowsy delegate read a paper on artesian wells, which he declared always brought water except where they struck rock. He repeated this statement several times. At the fourth repetition he defied any one to deny the proposition, whereupon Cannon looked up and, in his full, musical voice, asked: "How do you account for Moses's success?"—*Exchange.*

What She Wanted on Her Grave.—A solicitor in a Georgia court relates that he once overheard a conversation between his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which there had been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said: "When I die, don't plant no flowers on my grave, but plant a good old watermelon vine, and when it gets ripe you come dar, and don't you eat it, but jes' bus' it on de grave and let dat good old juice dribble down through de ground."

Irish Confusion.—Mr. Bruce Glasier, who is lecturing in Ireland for the Fabian Society, mentions a striking incident, in *Fabian News*, of the muddle the war is creating in the minds of the nation. At Kildare station, as a detachment of soldiers was being entrained for South Africa, an old peasant was inconsolably bidding good-by to his son—a fine young fellow, who was drunk. "An' sure I know ye'll do your duty, me boy, and fight like the devil an' the rest of them; but sure an' I'll never see ye again—I know that for my own an' your mother's sorrow." Then as the train was moving off the old man roused himself up for a last encouraging word, and waving his hat above his head he cried, "Good-by an' God bless you—an' three cheers for the Boers."

Current Events.

Monday, February 12.

—General **Buller** attacks Vaal Krantz, but is compelled to retire; the Boers near Colesberg assume the offensive.

—The *Princeton* takes possession of the Batan and Calayan islands, of the **Philippine group.**

—**Governor Roosevelt** positively states that he will not consent to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

—**Lincoln Day** dinners are held in most of the large cities, and addresses made by prominent public men.

—An **anti-trust conference,** convened by M. L. Lockwood and others, opens its sessions at Chicago.

Catarrh...

and the allied diseases gout, rheumatism and kidney troubles, are all largely due to retention of uric acid in the system. Hence the value of a uric acid solvent and diuretic remedy which regulates and stimulates the action of the kidneys.

Tartarlithine...

is largely prescribed by physicians for these complaints.

MR. F. J. MORRIS, New York City, writes: am now 55 years old, and have had catarrh since I was a child. I was also affected with rheumatic trouble. I knew enough of my case to believe that my catarrh was connected with the rheumatic condition, and as your Tartarlithine was stated to be a specific for rheumatism I concluded to try it. After using one bottle my bronchial cough left me entirely, and the catarrhal secretion was considerably less. After the second bottle I find that I am entirely free from catarrh.

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
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'99 and '98 Models, high grade, $8 to $13
500 Second-Hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $10. Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. We *ship anywhere* on trial without a cent in advance.
EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal.
Write at once for our Bargain List and *special offer.* Address Dept. 86 M
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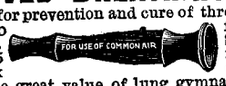

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COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 at druggists. 25c. box of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

Check that Cough with BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Fac-Simile Signature of John L. Brown & Son on every box.

Large Discount.

There are just as good lots left as have been sold in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park), New York City. A few lots are being offered at a large discount, to push to completion extended improvements, etc. See "New York City Investment," page facing reading in front.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize-fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs, and stomach must act to perfection.

Whether we endorse prize-fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.

James Jeffries, the present champion heavy weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training, and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and keep the digestion absolutely perfect, so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of these great pugilists used a well-known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach, and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jeffries, champion of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthful condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep the people well and ward off sickness, and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspeptics. Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, and when digestion is imperfect it is because the stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it.

They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive, and the demand for them is greater than the sale of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as the result of positive merit.

Full sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart's Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomachs strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous.

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FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous **Kola Plant Compound.** It is Nature's **Sure Botanic Cure** for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 Bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card.
Address, **The KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1164 Broadway. New York.**

Money Maker And saver. Print your own cards, circular, book, newspaper, with our $5 or $18 printing press. Type setting easy, printed rules sent. For man or boy. Send for catalogue, presses, type, paper, to factory.
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New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address B. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*
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Tuesday, February 13.

—The British under General Wood **seize Zontpans Drift**; the Boers make some successful flank attacks near Rensburg.

—Conditions in **Kentucky** remain quiet; both sides apply to the courts for injunctions.

—At the anti-trust conference in Chicago, **socialistic speeches** are made by ex-Governor Altgeld, Mayor Jones, ex-Attorney-General Monnett, etc.

—Susan B. Anthony retires from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and **Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt** is elected her successor.

—Congressman **Charles A. Chickering,** of Copenhagen, N. Y., dies in New York City.

Wednesday, February 14.

—**Lord Roberts's** army enters the Orange Free State; General French with a cavalry brigade moves forward to the Modder River and captures five Boer laagers.

—**Ex-Consul Macrum** makes a public statement in Washington to the effect that his mails had been tampered with and delayed by British authorities in South Africa.

—Judge Taft, in the United States circuit court, refuses to grant the injunction requested by **Governor Taylor of Kentucky.**

—The **Anti-Trust League** at Chicago adjourns, after passing a resolution declaring for government ownership of railroads and direct legislation.

Thursday, February 15.

—Fighting takes place at many points; the Boers under General Botha **inflict severe loss** on a party of lancers.

—The British House of Commons **adopts the Government's military scheme** by a vote of 239 to 34.

—A severe engagement with **Filipinos,** resulting in their repulse, takes place in Daroga, Luzon.

—Ex-Consul Macrum's statements are **discredited in Washington;** it is said that he never reported that his official letters had been tampered with.

—Sensational testimony in the **Clark investigation** indicates that attempts were made to bribe Justice Hunt and Attorney-General Nolan, of Montana.

—There is a clash in **Kentucky,** State prison officials recognizing a pardon by Beckham, but not by Taylor.

Friday, February 16.

—General French, commanding the cavalry division of the British army, **raises the siege of Kimberley;** the Boer army under General Cronje abandon their trenches and retreat toward Bloemfontein.

—A strong expedition against the Filipinos, under **Generals Bates and Bell,** leaves Manila.

—Ratifications of the new **Samoan Treaty** are exchanged simultaneously in Washington, London, and Berlin.

—A lengthy discussion of the **Philippine question** takes place in the Senate, and the meeting of the Cabinet is chiefly devoted to the instructions that will be given the new commission.

—Roland B. Molineux, in the famous murder trial, is **sentenced to death** by Recorder Goff.

Saturday, February 17.

—General Cronje's army is reported to be **in full retreat,** with General Kelly-Kenny shelling his rear-guard; the Boers win a small victory near Rensburg, in Cape Colony.

—General **Sir Charles Warren** is elected to Parliament for the Newark Division of Nottinghamshire.

—The report of Mr. Hepburn on his **Nicaragua Canal** bill is made public.

—**Senator Clark, of Montana,** appears as a witness before the committee on privileges and elections, and denies all the charges of bribery which have been made against him.

—The South Carolina legislature **votes down a resolution** of sympathy with the Boers.

Sunday, February 18.

—The **Boer retreat** continues to be harassed by Kelly-Kenny; General Buller begins his fourth advance toward Ladysmith; a British steamer, suspected of carrying contraband, is **seized by a British gunboat** in Delagoa Bay.

—A joint resolution adopted by the Democratic legislature at Louisville adjourns the body **to meet at Frankfort** on Monday.

—At the Central Federated Union in New York, delegates from Puerto Rico speak of the wrongs inflicted upon **Puerto Rican workingmen.**

—A **heavy snow-storm** takes place in the Eastern States.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE Between our genuine Cabinet and other makes? These cuts speak plainer than words.

Our New 1902 Style Square Quaker Folding Turkish Bath Cabinet

is not a cheap, shoddy, flimsy affair, but is

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST OF ALL CABINETS AT ANY PRICE, OR YOUR MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED.

It has a Real Door—opening wide, on hinges, not a bag to pull on over head, or a hole to crawl through. **It has a strong, rigid, galv. steel frame.** Covering best, antiseptic, hygiene cloth, **rubber lined.** Our Cabinet does not rest on the shoulders, nor pull on over head. No woodwork to rot, warp, crack or pull apart. A wooden frame for a Cabinet would be about as valuable as a wooden stove. **Our Cabinet is large and roomy,** knees, arms and legs do not touch the sides. Plenty of room for hot foot bath and to sponge, towel and cool the body while inside. **Has Top Curtains** to open for cooling off; **in fact, all the latest improvements. Will last twenty years.**

TO OPERATE simply open door, step in, sit down. (All done in one minute). Bathe, open top curtains, cool off perfectly, step out. Only perfect Cabinet made. Folds flat in 1 inch space. Weighs but 10 lbs. Easily carried.

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HOT QUAKER BATHS BENEFIT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Open the 5,000,000 pores of the skin, sweat out all the poisons in the blood, which if retained, over-work the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. **Make clear skin, bright eyes.** Keeps you strong, vigorous and healthy. **Prevents** Colds, Lagrippe, Fevers, consumption, and all Disease.

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE RESULTS.

Our medicated bath treatment will cure Nervous Troubles, Debility, Weakness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Colds, Lagrippe, Obesity, and **Cures Rheumatism** (we offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved). Cures Headaches, Gout, Sciatica, Piles, Dropsy, Diabetes, Indigestion, **all blood, skin, liver, stomach** and **kidney troubles.** Not only cures, but prevents all ailments peculiar to ladies. With the Cabinet, if desired, is a **Head** and **Complexion Steaming Attachment. Beautifies complexion,** cures and prevents skin eruptions and diseases, Eczema, Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, all Throat Troubles.

Not Ours. All cheap affairs, pull on over head like this are **Dangerous.**

Not Ours. Cheap, flimsy affair, top separate, pulls on over head said to be Dangerous. Raise up or move cabinet falls to pieces.

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MEN and WOMEN—At Home or Traveling.

Our Agents made over $47,000 last month—Albert Hill, of N. J., $238 first month. John Hannibal, R. R. Conductor, $634. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, $12.50 first 2 hours. Rev. McDaniel, $300 while preaching. Lida Kennedy, $84.00 while teaching. Mrs. Hitchcox, $222 besides housekeeping.

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We are spending $350,000.00 adv. this Cabinet, creating an enormous demand right in your locality. You carry small stock and supply it and appoint agents. Failure impossible. Every energetic man or woman makes $5.00 to $10.00 daily. Plenty good territory. **Write** for our **Proposition, New Plan, Terms, etc.,** (stating age, town or county wanted).

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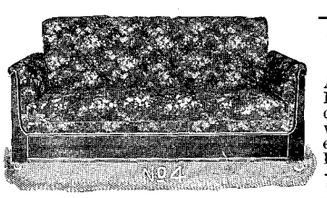
IN the face of advanced prices on all lines of furniture we will for a limited time renew this exceptional offer of which cut is an exact photograph. Outfit includes Brass Trimmed Iron Bedstead, Sanitary cotton felt mattress, maple frame, steel supported wire wove springs.

This is a rare bargain, impossible to duplicate through the regular channels of trade. We save you the dealers' profits.

MARQUETTE BED CO.,
Marquette Bldg., Dept. A, CHICAGO.



The Leonard Sofa Bed

A luxurious Sofa, couch length, instantly convertible into a Large, soft hair-mattress bed, with receptacle for bedding or dresses. 10 styles, $28.00 to $75.00—equally luxurious and serviceable. Freight prepaid, catalogues free. Returnable if not entirely satisfactory. There is but One Leonard Sofa Bed. Patented, manufactured and sold only by

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Puncture Proof Folding Boats. Adopted by U. S. War and Navy depts. in March and Sept. 1899. Only medal and award at World's Fair. Beautiful models, perfectly safe for family as well as sportsmen's use. Sails, centreboards, rudders. Packs in small case. Send 6 c. for cat., 50 engravings. **King Folding Canvas Boat Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

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CHESS.

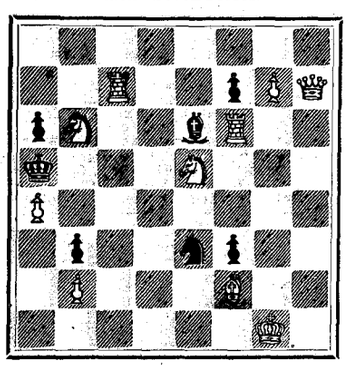
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 455.

BY H. VON GOTTSHALL.

Took First Honors.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

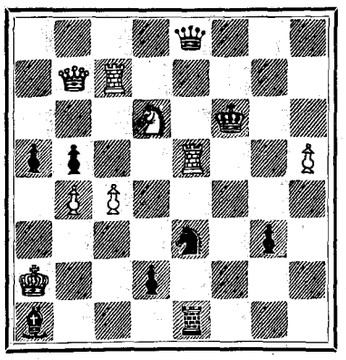
White mates in two moves.

Problem 456.

BY V. SCHIFFER.

From Wiener Schachzeitung.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 450.

Key-move, Kt—B 3.

No. 451.

1. R—R 4	2. Kt x P dis ch	3. Q—B 5, mate	
K—K 5 or Q 5	K x Kt		
	2.	3. Q—K sq, mate	
	K—K 6		
	2.	3. Q—Q 4, mate	
	K—Q 4		
	2.	3. Q—K B 4, mate	
	K—B 4		
1.	2. Q—Q 2 ch	3. Kt—K 3, mate	
K—K 7	K—B 8 (must)		
1.	2. Q—Q 2 ch	3. R—Kt 4 !! mate	
K—B 7	K x P		
	2.	3. Q—Kt 2, mate	
	K—Kt 8		
1.	2. Q—Q 2 ch	3. Kt—Q 6, dbl. ch, mate	
Any other	K—K 5 (must)		

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; H, H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

450 (only): H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. C. P. Clapp, Moberly, Mo.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.; Dr. H. Sleeper, "Merope," Cincinnati; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Mich.; S. Cramer, Belpre, O.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.

Comments (450): "Ingenious and difficult"—M. W. H.; "Admirably chaste and elegant"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Good"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful but rather easy"—S. M. M.; "Age has not marred its beauty"—A K.; "Hardly first class"—C. D. S.

(451): "One of your finest and most difficult"—M. W. H.; "Remarkable for simplicity, symmetry, and keen concealment of key"—I. W. B.; "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Superb"—F. S. F.; "One of the most beautiful and masterly compositions extant"—H. H. B.; "One of the hardest I have solved; of rare beauty"—S. M. M.; "Very difficult, beautiful, and subtle, as perfect a 3-mover as I have ever seen"—W. R. C.; "Very subtle"—A K.

J. G. L., S. C., and the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y., got 448; F. Pfeiffer, Brunswick, Ga., 444; W. J. L., 442.

Kind Words.

A correspondent (a literary man) writes: "I wish to congratulate you upon the Chess-Department of the DIGEST. I have never seen so much interesting matter concentrated in such small space."

Chess and Insanity.

Steinitz, the great Master of Chess, is in an insane asylum. Because of this fact, we hear from many sides the old charge that insanity is closely allied to Chess. We are told that Paul Morphy went insane on account of his Chess-playing, and now comes Steinitz, for so many years the unbeaten Champion of the World. Some time ago, if we remember correctly, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* produced evidence to prove that Chess was not in any sense the cause of Paul Morphy's insanity. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "it is more than likely that extreme poverty was largely responsible for the present condition of the famous old expert." We are glad to say that the physicians report favorably on the master's case, and promise a speedy and complete recovery. The Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* says: "It has been asserted that great Chess-players, like great wits, are oft to madness close allied. No doubt the tremendous strain upon the mind involved in playing the game in its highest degree of excellence, such as is required in the world's tournaments, would wreck any but brains abnormally developed along, these lines. Certainly no game known to man puts such a tremendous strain upon the mind. And yet the recorded cases of actual insanity among Chess-players have been few."

"A Morphy Muzio."

Comments by Herr Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

How Paul Morphy gave a Rook to the well-known Moncure D. Conway:

MORPHY. *White.*	CONWAY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	P—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	P x Kt
6 Q x P	B—R 3
7 Castles	Kt—K 2
Bad; should play Q—B 3.	
8 Q B x P	B x B
Now for a "bit of Morphy."	
9 B x P ch	K x B
10 Q x B ch	K—Kt 2
The best is Kt in, but the game could not be saved.	
11 Q—B 6 ch	K moves.
12 Q mates.	

A Game from the Vienna Tournament.

BRODY BEATS SCHWARTZ.

Sicilian Defense.

SWARTZ. *White.*	BRODY. *Black.*	SWARTZ. *White.*	BRODY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	15 P x P	B—R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	16 Kt—K 5 (c)	B x Kt
3 P—Q 4	P x P	17 B x B	R x B P
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	18 Q—K 2	Q R—K B sq
5 B—Q 3 (a)	Kt—B 3	19 R—B sq	B—Q 5
6 B—K 3	P—Q 4	20 Q x P ch	K—R sq
7 P x P	Kt x P	21 K—Q sq	R x P
8 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	22 R x R	Q x R
9 B—Q 2 (b)	R—Q Kt sq	23 B—K 2	Kt—K 6 ch
10 B—Q B sq	B—Q 3	24 B x Kt	B x B
11 Q—B 3	Castles.	25 Q—Q 6	Q—B 6 ch
12 Kt—Q 2	P—K B 4	26 K—K sq	B—B 7 ch
13 Kt—B 4	B—B 2	27 K—Q 2	
14 P—K Kt 4	Q—R 5	Black mates in two moves.	

Notes from The Illustrated London News.

(a) A critical point in this variation. If P—K 5, Q—R 4 ch, and Kt—Q B 3 is answered by B—Kt 5. Perhaps the best is Q—Q 3.

(b) Very awkward, but Black has gained the attack and threatened Kt x B, followed by B—B 4 or Q—Kt 3.

(c) The position is full of interest. White might, instead, try R—K Kt sq, threatening to win by B—K Kt 5. Black could not reply Q x P because of R—R sq. Anyhow, the text move leads at once to a most hopeless game, and Black makes the best of a fine attack.

The Tarrasch Trap.

The Tarrasch Trap has a rather comic history. In the Frankfort Tournament, 1887, Dr. Tarrasch succeeded in inducing the late Dr. Zukertort, perhaps the greatest master of Chess-openings of his own or any other time, to walk into this trap. At Manchester, 1890, Mr. Gunsberg, who, curiously enough, had been a competitor at Frankfort in 1887 and might, therefore, have been supposed to know all about this trap, fell also a victim to the wily doctor. Mr. Gunsberg resigned the game on the 14th move. But perhaps the funniest of all is that altho this game was published and much commented upon in the Manchester papers on the following day, yet two days later one of the competitors in the Minor Tournament caught his opponent in the very same pitfall. If we remember rightly, the order of the moves is as follows:

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3
5 Castles	Kt x P
6 P—Q 4	P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4
8 P x P	B—K 3
9 P—Q B 3!	B—K 2
10 R—K sq	Castles
11 Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 2?
12 Kt x B!	

If now Black reply P x Kt, White wins by 13 R x Kt, and if 12.., Q x Kt, then either 13 R x Kt, or B x P wins. Black's mistakes consist chiefly in 8.., B—K 3, which should be Kt—K 2; but, failing this, he should play 9.., B—Q B 4, instead of B—K 2.—*Hereford Times.*

A Curious Book.

We have received from Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., a book bearing the title: "Chess for Beginners and the Beginners of Chess." The title is a little misleading, for it is not the kind of a book that beginners in Chess need. It is, however, very interesting, especially the presentation of "the literary and historical features of this ancient pastime." The author, Mr. R. B. Swinton, is quite witty, and writes of the game in a charming manner. For instance, in giving the rule governing "Castling," "In Castling the player shall move the King and Rook simultaneously." Mr. Swinton's comment is, "A feat of legerdemain."

Pillsbury's Diploma.

The committee of the Vienna Chess-Club which had the management of the International Tournament of 1898, held in honor of the Jubilee of the Emperor of Austria, sent a handsome engraved and richly ornamented diploma to the American Champion, bearing the following inscription;

Vienna Chess Club.—Diploma for MR. HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY, Emperor's Jubilee International Chess Tournament, Vienna 1898. Second prize, Vienna, July 31, 1898. For the Tournament Committee, LEOPOLD TREBITSCH.

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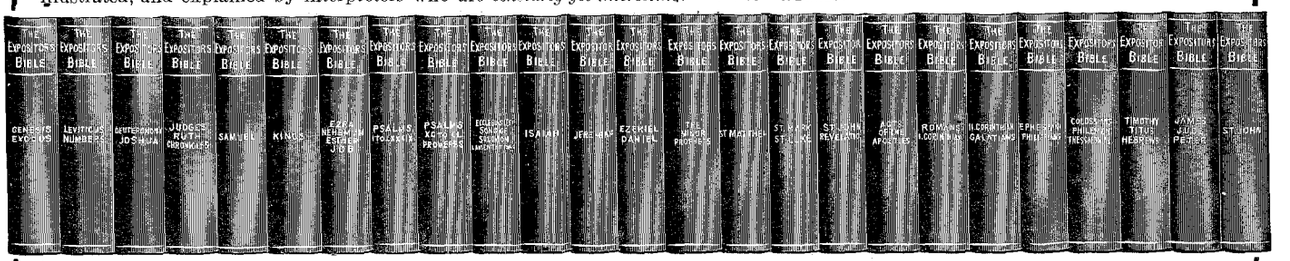

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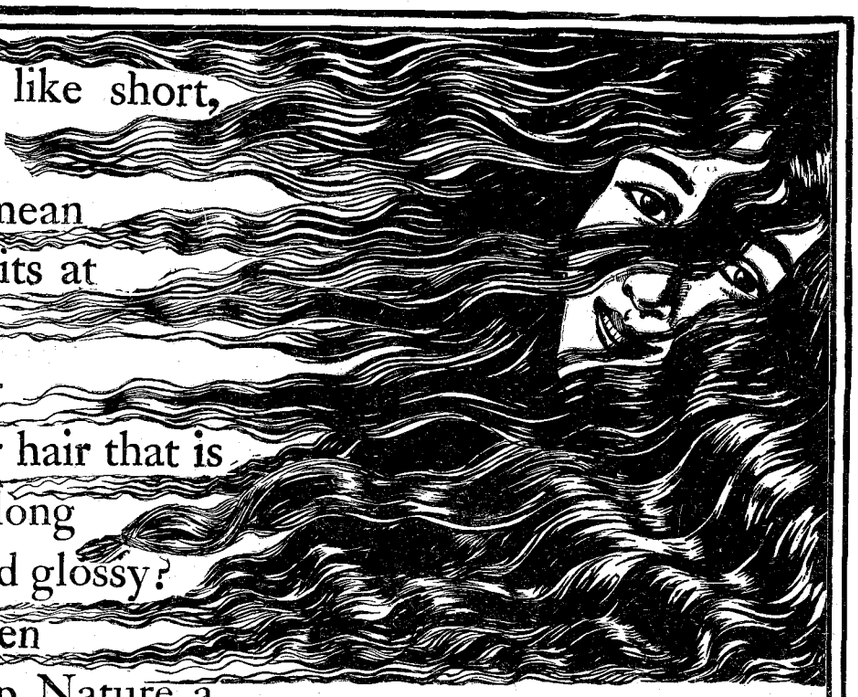

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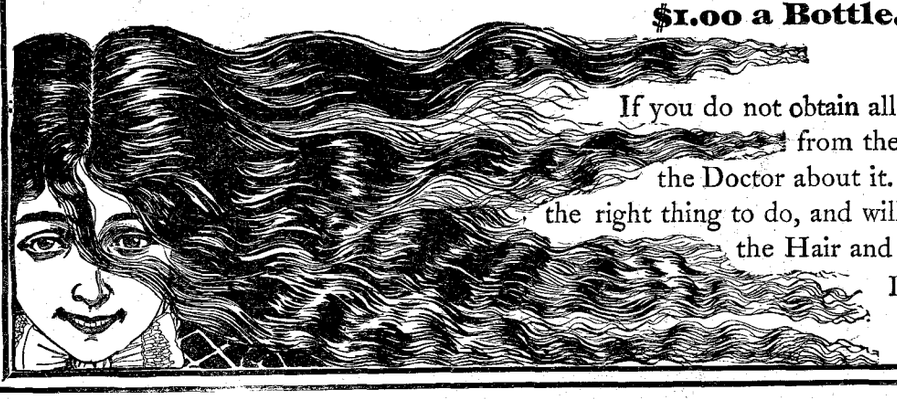

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